

## Turkey turns down Soviet plan for UN-sponsored peace conference on Cyprus

They yesterday rejected the Soviet Union's suggestion for an international conference on Cyprus. London, Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said that, with every day passing, the dangers of the Cyprus situation increased.

Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, who had talks with Mr Ennals on his way from Athens to Washington, said he would ask the Security Council for a new mandate for the United Nations forces in Cyprus.



Dr Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, is greeted by Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, on his arrival at Heathrow yesterday.

## 24-hour ultimatum to Greece denied

Correspondent  
Aug 27  
Greece, the Turkish Minister, tonight formally turned down the Soviet proposal for a conference on Cyprus. The expected announcement was made after an hour-long talk between Mr Ennals and Mr Vassiliou, the Soviet Ambassador in London.

resulting from peritonitis after receiving abdominal injuries 50 years ago, but in our day and age this is unacceptable," he said.

The British Government is increasingly concerned by developments in Cyprus. Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said last night, "Every day that passes without the resumption of negotiations adds to the danger that an already grim situation will get worse."

## Minister plans identity cards for football supporters

From John Chartres  
Blackpool  
An identity card system for young people attending professional football matches may soon be introduced by the Government in conjunction with the police and football authorities.

That was the main recommendation to emerge from yesterday's talks in Blackpool between Mr Howell, Minister of State for Sport and Recreation, police officers and senior officials of the Football League and the Football Association after the fatal stabbing of a man aged 18 at the Blackpool ground on Saturday.

cent working party's recommendations for the segregation of rival supporters: the establishment of a police intelligence network on known trouble-makers, with officers who can recognise them by sight travelling to away matches; and the preparation of confidential reports by clubs on their own crowd's behaviour.

Magistrates, he said, must cooperate by imposing very restrictive sentences, but it had been noticed that even when £100 fines were imposed a whip-round often took place and the deterrent effect was small.

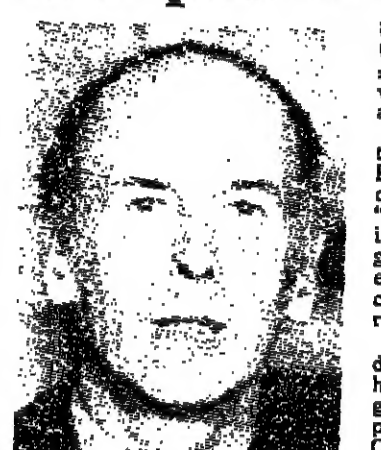
segregation, dry moats and other measures. Mr Howell and the football authorities are to meet again in three or four weeks to review progress. "We have all agreed that the recommendations of the working party must be made obligatory," he said.

## Challenge to Mr Foot on Oct 3 poll reply

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday again hinted at an early general election. At the start of a three-day tour of Scottish industries, he said at Burnside, "In the coming weeks, there is going to be a general election and I don't think anyone doubts that. But I don't know of any specific date being fixed."

## M Giscard urges EEC summit this year to seek political union

From Richard Wigg  
Paris, Aug 27  
President Giscard d'Estaing tonight proposed a summit meeting of European Community heads of state this year "to reflect together" on a timetable for political union.



United States nor President Gerald Ford had included a single reference to Europe when dealing with foreign affairs.

## Rhodesia's joyous Beethoven anthem

By Michael Coleman  
Rhodesians heard their new national anthem for the first time yesterday but it was a tune which must have been familiar to most of them, either as patrons of the classics or of Salisbury's discoteques.

France would put forward in the next few weeks a number of measures to reactivate plans for a European monetary and economic union. Since the break-up of the wider European currency float, from which France opted last January, this has been in abeyance.

with history, as our generation has, and who leave that rendezvous empty-handed," he said.

The President gave a pledge to the working classes that his Government would maintain "a high level of employment". But he added: "You, responsible worker partners in French society, must understand the necessity of the fight against inflation."

## Concorde 002 damaged in landing

By Arthur Reed  
The British 002 prototype Concorde, the prototype 01, will open the flying display at Farnborough each day, but the absence of a Concorde on the ground will be a blow to the prestige of the home aircraft industry.

show. It will still go to an air museum somewhere in Britain. Its exact destination has not been decided.

RAC said yesterday that the multiple-role combat aircraft (the MRCA), which it is developing with companies in West Germany and Italy, has made its second flight from its test base at Manching, near Munich.

## Letter bomb is delivered to London printers

A letter bomb containing about 30z of explosives was found yesterday at the offices of Harrison and Sons, printers, of Printing House Lane, Hayes, Middlesex.

Yesterday when a bomb of between 20lb and 50lb blew up beside him in a back room of a house in the strongly residential area of Down (Robert Fisk writes from Belfast).

## The rest of the news

- Summerland inquest: Relatives angry after jurors find no case of criminal negligence
- Education: Scientists reluctant to take up teaching
- Slum clearance help: More people to be assisted by new legislation
- Railways: Three unions expected to accept new pay proposals
- School meals: Parents' application forms to be reviewed
- Civil aid: General expects three million supporters
- Devolution: Labour's plans for Scotland attacked
- 'Secure jail' break: Inquiry into alarm systems after two escape
- Bonnie Prison scandal shakes West Germany
- Middle East: Israelis capture more guerrillas infiltrating from Jordanian territory
- Washington: Mr Nixon asks if his 'carcass' is to be picked
- Cricket: England and Pakistan draw the final Test match at the Oval
- Football: Everton pay record £300,000 for Dobson
- Disidents: World outcry may harm rather than help Soviet Jews
- Devolution: Parties cast their lines in Scottish waters
- Paddington hotels: Watch by tenants on plea against development scheme
- Rival bid: GEC offer for George Kent
- Jobs auction: West Midlands scramble for skilled workers
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## 's grandson ed in bar

andson of King Olav V needed 31 stitches in his head after being attacked in a Newcastle pub.

## Soyuz launch prelude to space link with US

Moscow, Aug 27.—Two Soviet cosmonauts, one of them the first grandfather in space, were today orbiting the Earth and probably preparing for an early link-up with the Salyut 3 space station, which is already in orbit.



Major-General Vladimir Shatalov, the director of Cosmonaut training, said: "The present flight will undoubtedly be useful in preparing for the Soviet-American experiment, both in testing separate space systems and in improving the service for controlling piloted ships."

## ng decline halted

decline in private house-appears to have been according to the latest supplied to the Department.

## an's body found

man's body was discovered yesterday beside a

# Service compris

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HOME NEWS

# No criminal neglect in Summerland fire, jury decides

From Our Correspondent Douglas, IOM

The official file on the Summerland fire disaster in the Isle of Man was closed yesterday when the inquest jury in Douglas decided, on the recommendation of the coroner, that there had been no criminal negligence. The seven jurors had heard Mr Michael Moyle, for the Manx Attorney General's department, say that no criminal proceedings were contemplated against any parties in respect of this disaster.

Ten relatives of some of the 50 people who died sat grim-faced and silent when the verdict was announced. One girl burst into tears and several other people showed emotion.

The inquest was opened immediately after the fire last August and adjourned pending the public inquiry, which sat for 49 days last winter and heard 91 witnesses. When the jury went out to consider their verdict yesterday they were given copies of the report to read. It took them three hours to bring in a verdict of death by misadventure.

Mr Henry Callow, the Manx coroner, told the jurors that the inquiry had been conducted by three eminent men from outside the island: an English High Court judge, an English fire expert, and an English university professor of building. It had been wider and more thorough than any inquest could be, and he referred the jury to the last paragraph of the report, which said there had been no villains, only "many human errors and failures".

# Free school meals forms are to be reviewed

By Our Education Correspondent

The Government is to ask local authorities to review application forms so that parents are left in no doubt whether they are entitled to free school meals for their children.

That follows an investigation by the Child Poverty Action Group, which showed that possibly thousands of poor children were being deprived of free meals because the forms did not include all the deductions that law may be set against parents' income.

Evidence from 38 authorities in Tyne and Wear and Scotland showed that the forms failed to ask questions about tax, national insurance and work expenses, all of which can be claimed as deductions from gross income.

Mr Fowler, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, has thanked Mr

Frank Field, director of the group, for bringing the existence of "weaknesses" in the forms to his notice.

He said guidance concerning the content of application forms was sent to local authorities some years ago, but the department should give further advice. All authorities would be asked to review their forms so that parents should be left in no doubt about the income used as the basis of assessment and the deductions and allowances they may claim.

Mr Field said yesterday that he was entirely satisfied. The review of application forms should be completed before the start of the new term. Copies of the new forms should be sent to the Secretary of State, and local authorities should check their records and inform parents who have been wrongly denied the right to benefit from free school dinners.

# Scientists reluctant to take up teaching

By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent

The number of science graduates applying for places to teacher training colleges has dropped by a quarter, according to the latest figures. They are regarded as particularly alarming because schools are short of trained scientists.

The figures, kept by the Graduate Teacher Training Registry, show that on August 21 there had been 3,015 applications, compared with 4,015 at the same time last year. It is unlikely that there will be more than a handful of additional applications.

The number of male graduates waiting to teach chemistry (586) has dropped by nearly 37 per cent.

Applications for places in colleges of education have dropped by more than 11 per cent for graduates and non-graduates alike. Applications from non-graduate males have dropped by a quarter.

The figures from the central registry and clearing house give great weight to evidence from teachers, employers, and the Department of Education and Science in support of the call for a substantial rise in teachers' salaries. It is being considered by the inquiry under Lord Houghton.

Mr Stanley Hewett, general secretary of the Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education, said: "It is a grim outlook. Clearly teaching is not attractive to school and university leavers, and colleges cannot be as selective as they used to be. Unless recruitment can be stimulated there is little prospect of rapidly achieving the all-graduate profession envisaged in the Government's White Paper."

Leaders of the teachers' unions are also meeting the Houghton committee today. The National Association of Schoolmasters yesterday published its plan for giving teachers a starting salary of £2,200 a year and for paying the heads of the biggest schools up to £11,000. The figures are slightly higher than those advocated by the National Union of Teachers, but both unions are trying to sink their differences over payment of career teachers in order to present a united front.

Mr Terry, general secretary of the schoolmasters' association, said teachers were expecting a 30 per cent rise in salaries. Something dramatic must be done to encourage the profession to attract bright school-leavers. At present only a quarter of applicants for training college had gained two A levels.

The Government has cut the number of new teacher training places this year from 40,000 to 32,000 and so far more than 60,000 people have applied. But many students have dropped out before the places are taken up.

ority under compulsory purchase.

Already, in certain circumstances, a local council may pay reasonable expenses in buying a new home when people have been permanently displaced because of compulsory purchase. Under the new Act, the provisions are extended to cover displacement by slum clearance, improvement works or redevelopment on land acquired by an authority under compulsory purchase.

Supplementary rate: The London Borough of Merton may become one of the first local authorities to impose a supplementary rate during the present year because of extra costs.

A council meeting today will be asked to support a recommendation from the policy and resources committee to add 4p to the rate from October 1. The recommendation follows a warning from the borough treasurer that the council will have to find another £11m this year because of three years' payments and increased London weighting allowances.

If the proposal is approved, the general rate in Merton will be increased from £5.5p to 59.5p, and the domestic rate from 42.5p to 46.5p.

# More aid for those forced to lose their homes

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent

More people will be entitled to cash recompense for losing their homes in slum clearance, improvement work and land development as a result of amendments to previous legislation contained in the Housing Act, 1974.

The amendments to the Land Compensation Act, 1973, which came into effect on August 20, will also make people eligible for rehousing and assistance with some expenses in connection with buying a new house.

The new benefits apply to people displaced on or after July 31, 1974.

People permanently displaced from their homes may be entitled under certain circumstances to home loss payments and/or disturbance payments and to rehousing when the local authority uses its new powers in the 1974 Act to require that improvements are carried out; when the property owner has given an undertaking under the 1974 Act to the local authority that the improvement works will be carried out; and for carrying out any improvement to a dwelling on land acquired by a local authority under compulsory purchase.

Mr Joseph Brayshaw, secretary of the Magistrates' Association, said last night: "The Criminal Justice Act of 1948 introduced attendance centres, junior ones for those aged 14 to 17 and senior ones for those aged 17 to 21. Successive governments have so far failed in their duty to run two senior centres exist in the whole country."

"These are places where football hooligans could, and should be sent on Saturday afternoons. This would be both a punishment and a means of preventing them going to other football matches and making more trouble."

The report of the Younger Committee was recommending that senior attendance centres should be abolished, Mr Brayshaw said. "On the contrary, it is high time they were introduced through the country."

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Careful work in Wapping Lane, Tower Hamlets, London, yesterday, where archaeologists are uncovering a Roman signal station.

# Election unnecessary, Mr Thorpe maintains

The Government is on the brink of an unnecessary general election which could harm the fight against inflation, Mr Jeremy Thorpe said last night at Tiverton, Devon.

The Liberal leader said an election would do nothing to halt inflation. "On the contrary an election would do positive harm to this effort if we are left bitterly divided as a nation," he added.

"Nothing could do us more harm than the bitterness and confrontation with which last February's election was fought. I believe that we require a degree of leadership which we have not seen in many years. I am not confident that our present politicians are capable of providing that leadership."

Electoral system 'divisive': An urgent plea for some form of proportional representation in Britain before the divisive electoral system destroys British democracy has been made by Mr Thorpe (a Staff Reporter writes).

In an article in the September issue of the *Illustrated London News* he says that the system "helps to produce weak and bad government. Far from being a model for emulation and admiration among other democracies, it is widely and

rightly regarded as inefficient, unjust, divisive and absurd."

Since the introduction of universal adult suffrage at the end of the First World War there had been 16 general elections. Of those Mr Thorpe notes that only half had achieved what was claimed to be the great merit of the British system, a decisive overall majority of a single party.

Furthermore, at least three of the parliaments with a large overall majority produced weak and incompetent governments, he says. He cites the big Tory majorities of 1924 and 1935 and the Labour majority of 1966.

The last Labour government, he says, "accepted the most bewildering and usually humiliating switches of policy on issues as diverse as immigration, devaluation, defence policy, Europe and incomes policy, leaving the country with no sense of direction."

Mr Thorpe points out that under the British electoral method a small swing of votes can produce a large turnover of seats. Therefore, he says, when a party has a large majority of its MPs are acutely vulnerable to a slight loss of popularity.

"The pressures they exert to

take the easy soft option were undoubtedly big factors in the disasters of the 1930s and the 1960s. On the other hand a big majority in quiet times produces complacency and callousness—the characteristics of the 1924-29 House..."

Britain's social divisions are enlarged and embittered by the electoral system, Mr Thorpe says. He notes that in the present Labour Cabinet only one minister, Mrs Shirley Williams, comes from a seat that is not overwhelmingly industrial, while in the last Conservative Cabinet only one minister, Sir Keith Joseph, came from one of the great industrial cities.

There can be little doubt, he says, that the electoral system increases corruption, especially in local government.

Finally, he says, the British electoral system conditions politicians to think in terms of conflict rather than cooperation.

At the last election 6,063,470 Liberal votes produced only 14 MPs but 11,654,726 Labour votes produced 300 MPs. Protests in Northern Ireland polled less than 60 per cent of the votes cast in the province, yet got 11 out of 12 seats; the Welsh Nationalists lost votes; but rose from having no seats

at all to having two. On three occasions since the First World War, 1929, 1951 and 1974, the second largest party has had the largest number of seats.

Mr Thorpe points to "such stable countries" as Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, The Netherlands, Denmark and Luxembourg, which have proportional representation. The Federal German Republic, "whose economic and political strength is in such marked contrast to our own postwar society" has a system of qualified proportional representation.

The Liberal Party prefers the single transferable vote, Mr Thorpe says. But it is willing to consider other systems, such as the German, which would correct the injustices of the present method. A fair electoral system, he says, cannot guarantee good government. But our unfair one makes good government much more difficult.

Mr Thorpe discounts the argument that we cannot change our present system because it is the one we have always had. Our methods of election have changed much already, he says.

Diary, page 12

# Prison hunger strike threat after parcel ban

From Robert Fisk Belfast

A ban on food parcels for prisoners in the Irish Republic as a result of the escape of 19 IRA men from Portlaoine jail 10 days ago is threatening to cause more trouble for the republic's security forces.

The Dublin Cabinet believes that explosives used in the escape were probably smuggled into the prison in food parcels sent by relatives; the Provisionals say that prison food is so bad in the republic that the parcels are necessary to keep the prisoners healthy. Eight men at Portlaoine are said to be prepared to go on hunger strike unless the restriction is lifted.

According to the IRA, prisoners will now be allowed 70 cigarettes, a pound of sweets or chocolate and a pound of fruit each week outside their normal prison rations.

Dozens of policemen were driven to the prison yesterday to reinforce the security guard, which already comprises warders, policemen and troops.

An attempt on Monday night by Mr John Kelly, parliamentary secretary to Mr Cosgrave, the Irish Republic's Prime Minister, to reply to condemnation of the Dublin Government's rather vague policy on Northern Ireland appears to have had little effect. The opposition Fianna Fáil, led by Mr Charles Haughey, said Mr Kelly's defence of the Prime Minister's actions was meaningless, as Mr Cosgrave is not playing any prominent part in deciding his Administration's actions concerning the North.

Mr Haughey, the Fianna Fáil chief Whip of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said yesterday that the Dublin Government appeared to be disregarding Roman Catholics in Ulster and upsetting a balance of power that had existed since 1920.

There was more speculation in Belfast yesterday that Mr Philip Goodhart, the Westminster Conservative MP who chairs the Northern Ireland all-party group of members, was trying to forge closer links between the Tory party and the Ulster Unionists. Mr Goodhart arrived in the province yesterday for a visit.

He is to meet Mr Harry West, the Unionist leader, today, but a statement is unlikely to be issued.

Five men were still being questioned by the police in Belfast yesterday evening about the killing of Private Philip Drake, of the Royal Pioneer Corps, who was ambushed and shot dead while on patrol in Craigavon, Co. Armagh, on Monday. Three rifles and several empty shell cases were found by the Army after the shooting, in which 15 high-velocity shots were fired.

# Football supporters may need identity cards

Continued from page 1

Thompson, vice-chairman of the league, Mr Vernon Stokes, chairman of the FA Disciplinary Committee, Mr Hardaker, Mr Stanley Parr, Chief Constable of Lancashire, and Superintendent John Williamson, of the Bristol police, who was responsible for the ground outside which there were serious disturbances last week resulting in 135 arrests. The trouble followed the Bristol City and Cardiff match.

Later the party toured the Blackpool ground, which had been almost trouble-free until last Saturday's stabbing and were shown the spot where Mr Kevin Olsson met his death outside a refreshment kiosk.

Police on guard: Twice the usual number of policemen were ordered to be on duty last night for Plymouth Argyle's Football Cup replay against Bristol Rovers (the Press Association reports).

Devon and Cornwall police said yesterday their plan was to be on watch for troublemakers, and for officers to mingle with crowds on the terraces.

London police are expected to demand more control on football crowd safety after their own investigations into trouble on the terraces. Police chiefs from nine London divisions, which have responsibility for the 12 football clubs, are due to hold a routine policy meeting tomorrow.

South Wales police are planning a big show of force in the hope of preventing clashes between Cardiff City and Manchester United supporters on Saturday.

Mr Kenneth Abraham, commander of the Greater Cardiff division, said that well over a hundred extra officers would be on duty at the ground.

"Our aim will be to keep the Manchester and Cardiff fans

# Football supporters may need identity cards

Continued from page 1

apart," he said. "The two groups could be proud of their bad reputations and may try to fight it out, but we are obviously well prepared."

Commenting on the identity card plan, Mr William Nash, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said last night: "In principle, we are very much against the use of identity cards. We recognize, however, that there is a special need for steps to be taken to combat the situation in sports grounds."

Such a scheme is introduced we should want to make certain that the cards are not issued on a discriminatory basis, and to ensure that it is not used as an excuse for the invasion of the privacy of innocent spectators."

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# Rail unions expected to accept offer

By Raymond Perman Labour Staff

The executive committees of three railway unions are expected to agree this week to new pay proposals giving the more highly paid railwaymen up to £10 on top of the Phase Three increase awarded earlier this year. The first to consider the proposals, which have been worked out in talks with the British Railway Board by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), the drivers' union, which meets this morning.

Drivers, who held selective strikes and go-slows in support of their claims earlier this year, will benefit most from the new proposals. They will receive up to £10 a week more, a tenth

of that for extra responsibility. Guards will get an extra 7½ per cent and other staff between 5 and 10 per cent. The increases will be backdated to April 29. The rises, recommended by the Railway Staff National Tribunal, will add an estimated £70m to British Rail's annual salary bill.

After talks last night Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, said an understanding had been reached with the Board over further negotiations for secondmen, who would receive only 13 per cent under the tribunal's recommendations, and for better mileage payments.

If the Aslef executive agreed to accept that understanding, a settlement could be reached, he said.

Such a settlement would not, however, free the high-speed train, which has been unable to complete its trials because of opposition from drivers. Although extra payment will be made for driving the train Mr Buckton said, there would still have to be talks on manning and other working conditions.

Sir Sidney Greene, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said he would recommend acceptance of the proposals to his executive later this week. He declined to give any details of improvements that may have been negotiated on top of the tribunal's recommendations.

The Transport Salaried Staffs Association, the third union involved, is expected to meet next weekend.

# Act quickly to avert farm catastrophe

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent

Action must be taken within the next fortnight to meet the farming crisis, Mr Hector Monro, Conservative spokesman on Scottish agriculture, said yesterday. In a letter to Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, he said prospects for beef producers looked bleak.

"The crisis situation facing agriculture and horticulture is deteriorating into a catastrophe," Mr Monro wrote. Government action since March had failed to reverse the downward trend of market prices.

Farmers were getting not even £18 a hundredweight for their beef when most experts put the minimum cost of producing beef at £23 a hundredweight.

"Anger is also justified from milk, lamb, egg and poultry producers. I cannot over-emphasize the gravity of the situation," Mr Monro said.

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The boy was thin with his ribs sticking out. The girl aged 12 was seven inches below the average height for her age.

# Act quickly to avert farm catastrophe

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent

Action must be taken within the next fortnight to meet the farming crisis, Mr Hector Monro, Conservative spokesman on Scottish agriculture, said yesterday. In a letter to Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, he said prospects for beef producers looked bleak.

"The crisis situation facing agriculture and horticulture is deteriorating into a catastrophe," Mr Monro wrote. Government action since March had failed to reverse the downward trend of market prices.

Farmers were getting not even £18 a hundredweight for their beef when most experts put the minimum cost of producing beef at £23 a hundredweight.

"Anger is also justified from milk, lamb, egg and poultry producers. I cannot over-emphasize the gravity of the situation," Mr Monro said.

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# Inquiry sought into Tur arrest of lorry driver

By a Staff Reporter

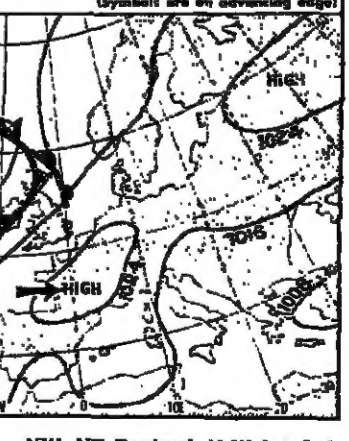
Mr Anthony Grant, Conservative MP for Harrow, Central, yesterday sent a telegram to Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, requesting an immediate investigation into the arrest of one of his constituents for allegedly photographing military installations in Turkey.

Mr William Fielding, a lorry driver, of Kenton, had to abandon his lorry six weeks ago when he was arrested by Turkish police. He was detained in military camps, and finally put under house arrest in an Istanbul hotel, from which he escaped. He returned home, through Bulgaria, last week-end.

Mr Grant wants to know why the Turks did not process Mr Fielding's film immediately to establish his guilt or innocence, and why no charges were

# Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts shown as advancing edges. (Units are on an advancing edge)



Today  
Sun rises: 6.56 am  
Sun sets: 7.37 pm  
Moon sets: 1.35 am  
Moon rises: 5.44 pm

Full Moon: September 1.  
Lighting up: 8.27 pm to 5.38 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 11.17 am, 5.8m (19.0ft). Avonmouth, 4.18 am, 9.5m (31.3ft); 5.3 pm, 10.1m (33.0ft). Dover, 8.57 am, 5.2m (17.1ft); 9.34 pm, 5.3m (17.4ft). Hull, 3.33 am, 5.6m (18.4ft). 4.23 am, 5.7m (18.7ft). Liverpool, 3.14 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 9.36 pm, 7.2m (23.5ft).

A depression centred off NW Scotland will move NE and troughs of low pressure will advance E over the N of Britain.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, SE, E, Central S, Central N, Channel Islands: Mainly dry with sunny periods; wind SW, backing S light; max temp 21°C (70°F).

SW England, S Wales: Mainly dry with some sunny spells; wind SW, backing S, moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).

NW, NE England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Some light intervals but mostly rather cloudy with rain in places later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 18°C (64°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, E, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Rather cloudy with rain at times; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, Caithness, Central Highlands: Cloudy with periods of rain at first, bright intervals later and some showers; wind SW, fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Arroly, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Cloudy with periods of rain then showers with some sunny intervals; wind S, strong to gale; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy with periods of rain; wind SW to S, strong to gale; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Changeable with rain at times, sunny periods.

Sea passages:  
S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, light, increasing moderate or fresh; sea smooth, increasing slight or moderate.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

Algeria	20	16	18	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0	-2	-4	-6	-8	-10	-12	-14	-16	-18	-20
Amsterdam	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0	-2	-4	-6	-8	-10	-12	-14	-16	-18	-20	-22	-24
Athens	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0	-2	-4	-6	-8	-10	-12	-14	-16
Bombay	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0	-2	-4	-6	-8
Buenos Aires	28	26	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0	-2	-4	-6	-8	-10	-12



## HOME NEWS

### IRA man 'secure' 'break' attempt

Clive Borrell

Police and Home Office experts began an intensive investigation yesterday at a prison in Worcester, after two men, one a member of the IRA, had attempted to escape.

Both were recaptured inside grounds after exposing themselves to the security forces. The man in the Home Office to have the most intense electronic security work of any prison in Britain.

An alarm was raised at 2 am yesterday by a patrolling guard who began to bark when a man was seen running on the roof of the prison. The man was surrounded by prison officers and Mr Armstrong, a life sentence for his role in the London bombings, surrendered without a struggle. He was returned to a cell in a security wing.

It was found that he had a knife and a small amount of cash. He was taken to a cell and a roll call of the inmates showed that another was missing.

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### Union chief says 'vote Labour-conditionally'

By Paul Routledge

Mr Richard Brinsford, the printing workers' leader, said yesterday that the election of a Conservative government would be disastrous.

The general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Engravers and Media Personnel (Nasopa) also made clear that the unions would not rest satisfied with the return of the Labour Government with a working majority.

Writing in his union's journal, which is distributed to 50,000 printing workers, he said: "For socialist advance, a united Labour movement can be formed, but the kind of government Britain needs in any new general election. Absolute unity would be the keynote and the result — a Labour government with a large and decisive majority."

But even when the new government had been returned the real struggle would just have begun, he said.

That clear hint that the unions will continue to keep up their pressure on the Government comes in a "stated editorial article in the Nasopa Journal and Graphic Review" Mr Brinsford, a left-wing member of the TUC General Council, may fairly be regarded as reflecting the views of several of his colleagues.

He said in his article: "A Tory government will be disastrous for Britain. A Liberal Government will be a disaster. The Tories and Liberals both supported the Lords' amendments to government legislation replacing the Industrial Relations Act. "Only a Labour government with a decisive majority can defend this act of industrial sabotage."

Senior TUC members who point this out are not threatening anyone. They are drawing attention in responsible fashion to the facts of life.

Mr Brinsford said last night: "The purpose of the visits is to acquaint myself with industrial problems from the inside, and to hear from both sides of industry how they see things."

Later he will visit a British Leyland car manufacturing plant, a state steelworks, British Rail installations and private sector factories.

At the Paragon pit, Mr Prior is to talk with local officials of the National Union of Mineworkers. He will also have informal discussions with shop-floor trade union activists in the other factories he is to visit.

### Judge goes to aid of a pop group

A Lord Justice of Appeal yesterday went to the aid of a pop group due to play at the Windsor Great Park.

Anthony Boswood, for the members of the Edgar Broughton Band, told Lord Justice Edmund Davies that their instruments and amplifying equipment had been seized by the police and they had had to play on borrowed instruments when they appeared at the Round House, Chalk Farm, London, on Sunday.

The group wanted their instruments back so that they could play at Windsor.

The judge granted members of the group, Mr Robert Edgar Broughton and Mr Arthur James Grant, operating from High Street, Hertfordshire, an order requiring World Wide Artists Management Ltd, of London, to return the instruments and equipment.

Mr Peter Latham, for World Wide Artists, said the company was claiming ownership under a management agreement. A dispute had arisen between the group and the company over the terms of the agreement.

The group had appealed to Lord Justice Edmund Davies against the decision of Mr Justice Stocker, sitting in private on August 15, granting them the order but suspending it pending the hearing of an appeal by World Wide Artists.

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### Sisters attacked stepfather with crowbar

Two sisters who injured their stepfather with a crowbar and a knife told the police that they wished they had killed him, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

They admitted causing grievous bodily harm to Daniel Skeen at their home in Achilles Street, Deptford. It was said that Mr Skeen required 42 stitches in head wounds after the attack.

Judge Abdulla QC, sentenced Claudette Brown, aged 18, and Vivienne Brown, aged 16, to borstal training.

Mr Nicholas Colton, for the prosecution, said Mr Skeen had been arguing about the girls' boyfriends and on April 26 they took two young men home. During arguments Mr Skeen was locked out of the house.

About midnight he climbed in through a window and was attacked by Vivienne and then by Claudette, who hit him on the arm with a crowbar, knocking him down.

Counsel said that when a detective told the girls that they might have killed their stepfather, Claudette said: "I wish I had. He's always hitting my mother."

Vivienne said: "He got what he deserved. He would have done us if we hadn't got him first."

A detective told the court that Mr Skeen was a violent man and had been violent to his friends and on April 26 they took two young men home. During arguments Mr Skeen was locked out of the house.

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## WEST EUROPE



Herr Walter Wallmann, chairman of the Bonn spy inquiry, and Herr Claus Arndt, his deputy, prepare to start the hearing of witnesses.

### Inquiry on Bonn spy scandal opens

From Our Own Correspondent

Bonn, Aug 27

A special parliamentary investigation committee inquiring into the espionage scandal linked with the fall in May of Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, held its first and acrimonious public session here today. Its task is to examine how Herr Claus Guilleme, an allegedly self-confessed East German spy, became a close adviser to Herr Brandt when he held office.

The Chancellor chose to resign soon after Herr Guilleme was arrested, accepting personal and political responsibility for the alleged agent's appointment.

Another general arose over documents handed to the committee by the Government. Opposition members said they were incomplete, implying that the Government had "edited" them to save itself embarrassment. Senior civil servants called to give evidence disputed the allegations.

The record of these special investigation committees of the Bundestag, which have a reputation for rarely arriving at a clear conclusion, has led some observers to press for a more efficient instrument for the investigation of public scandals.

Prominent past and present members of the Social Democratic Government are expected to testify before the committee, and an appearance by Herr Brandt himself is not ruled out.

Political pundits had thought that Mr Agutsson would not be kept in the sensitive post because, in Mr Johannesen's Cabinet, he had supported communist demands that American forces should leave Keflavik air base.

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### Right-wing coalition Cabinet for Iceland

Reykjavik, Aug 27.—Mr Geir Hallgrímsson, leader of Iceland's Independence Party, today announced a new coalition Government for the country.

The new Government already is pledged to extend Iceland's fishing limit to 200 miles later than the autumn of 1975.

A unilateral decision to stretch the limit from 12 to 50 miles in September 1974 started a "cold war" with Britain, and to a lesser extent with West Germany.

Mr Hallgrímsson was summoned by President Eldjárn at noon today and invited to form a Government. The right-wing party leader accepted and immediately submitted a list of ministers in coalition with the Progressive Party.

A general election last June produced a stalemate when the outgoing left-wing Government of Mr Ólafur Jóhannesson gained the same number of seats in Parliament as the opposition parties—50 each.

One surprise in the Government list was the retention of Mr Einar Agutsson as Foreign Minister. It had been expected that Mr Jóhannesson would be given the job.

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### Corsica's farm chief dragged through streets

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Aug 27

Corsican farmers today seized the director of the government agricultural service in the island and dragged him through the streets of Ajaccio, trusselless, hands tied behind his back, and with a jute sack over his head.

The were demanding an immediate end of the Government's bank credit squeeze measures, a ban on beef imports, and more aid to modernize the island's agriculture.

After the incident, the 30 farmers, members of the local branch of the federation of farmers, carried off in cars decorated with the black and white Corsican "Moor's head" flag.

M. François Musso, chairman of the branch, gave warning that trouble would continue unless the Government agreed to meet the farmers' demands.

It said that the Spanish airline carried nine million passengers in 1973, compared to 14,700,000 by British Airways. Among other European airlines, Lufthansa carried eight million passengers.

A spokesman for Iberia added that 1,200,000 more passengers were carried in 1973 than in the previous year, and that the company showed a profit of some £3m last year.

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### Corrupt warders tortured and killed inmates, but also ran errands and sold drinks—at a price

From Our Own Correspondent

Bonn, Aug 27

An extraordinary prison scandal in West Germany, involving murder, torture, bribery and corruption, shows no sign of abating after three weeks of revelations.

The extent of the scandal concerning the prison at Mannheim, in Baden-Württemberg, is indicated by the fact that 11 warders have been arrested on charges of manslaughter, torture and corruption, and 50 more are under official investigation.

Among the most glaring abuses confirmed by the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Investigation is the beating to death of a detainee last December.

An American and a British prisoner were subjected to torture over Whitman this year. The American, named as Mr Stacy Giza, received burns to his face caused by the application of lit cigarettes to his skin.

Mr Robert Williams, the Briton, was found to have second-degree burns on various parts of his body, similarly caused. Both men needed hospital treatment.

The ministry says it has strong evidence that a warder accepted a bribe to allow a man detained for investigation to leave the prison unaccompanied. The same warder is alleged to have taken further bribes over several months to enable the same prisoner to spend time with women friends while awaiting trial.

Another service this warder is said to have confessed to have provided for the prisoner was the delivery of forbidden written and verbal messages in and out of his cell.

Several warders are alleged to have provided all sorts of illegal services to prisoners for money. One prison officer was bribed by an inmate to smuggle

100 bottles of vodka into the prison for him. The man, however, received only 27, and the warder sold the rest to other prisoners at inflated prices.

Another warder sold a DM400 (266) television set for DM1,500 (250) to a prisoner.

The mass of brutality and corruption which has so far emerged appears to be only the tip of the iceberg. The authorities have now ordered all the files on allegations of ill-treatment of prisoners or unnatural deaths in custody, closed since 1970, to be reopened and investigated.

The State Attorney's office has been told to pay special attention to all current and new investigations into allegations of ill-treatment in all the state's prisons.

At a press conference today, the first he has given since the scandal erupted at the beginning of this month, Dr Traugott Bender, the state's Minister of Justice, made it clear that there was more to come. He broke off his summer holiday to deal with the affair.

It was "not to be excluded" that further irregularities would come to light, he said. They would be fully investigated.

The details which have emerged so far do not make good reading. The prisoner who died, Hans-Peter Vast, aged 25, was found dead in his cell on December 27. He had choked to death on his own vomit after being severely beaten up and kicked by warders.

Former prisoners have been coming forward and telling the West German press of scenes they saw when they were in Mannheim Jail. The evidence that the prison has been a centre of appalling brutality for years is overwhelming.

A prisoner suffering from meningitis, who was foolish enough to cry out in pain three years ago, was carted off to a padded cell and locked in. On

a day when the outside temperature was 85°, the warder turned the central heating in the cell full on from outside.

He was left there for several days, and died. A former prison officer who had to remove the body made a report: "You could have fried an egg on the floor of the cell." An inquiry was held but was inconclusive, and nobody was punished.

Now a 12-man squad of detectives headed by the state Criminal Bureau and Mannheim criminal police, has been ordered to make a thorough investigation of the conduct of prison officers over the past 10 years.

The horror of Mannheim, when its extent is fully known, looks like matching two earlier scandals in West German prisons unearthed some years ago: in Cologne, mentally ill prisoners were tortured with injections and rubber truncheons, and in Hamburg habitual brutality led to the deaths of six prisoners in eight years.

In West Germany, the prisons are the responsibility of the 10 federal states. It is a curious anomaly in this "nation of lawyers" that there has never been an overall nationwide legal code covering the prison system.

West German prisons have problems similar to those encountered in Britain. Very many were built in the nineteenth century or earlier and do not meet modern requirements. Money, staff, training and conditions are too often inadequate. So little attention is paid to the rehabilitation aspect of prison sentences that three prisoners in four become recidivists.

The proposed reforms will shift the emphasis from punishment to rehabilitation. The Mannheim scandal is a timely reminder of how necessary a fundamental change has become.

The "change of style", M. Giscard d'Estaing has introduced to the French presidency in his first three months in office, has reached the official presidential photograph which adorns embassies abroad and mayors' parlours throughout France.

Instead of being photographed, like his predecessors, dressed formally with the red sash of the Legion of Honour against a background of soberly lined library shelves, M. Giscard d'Estaing is seen wearing a dark city suit, with blue shirt and tie, just as he wore at his inauguration, on the steps of the Élysée Palace against the blue, white and red of the French colours.

Fifty thousand copies of the photograph, taken by M. Jacques Héron-Lafitte, are being sent off by the Élysée.

Six prisoners die in Tanzania road crash

Dar es Salaam, Aug 27.—Six prisoners died when the lorry

### Cholera infects water of health spring

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, Aug 27

One of Portugal's most famous thermal springs cannot sell its water because of pollution. Vimieiro, north of Lisbon, near the Peninsular War lines of Torres Vedras, has a spring noted for its cures of skin affections and digestive troubles. It is also a popular table water.

It has been found that the river Alagabedel near the spring is a source of cholera infection. Twenty cases have been reported recently in a village near the spa.

More than 1,200 cases have been officially reported in Portugal. The attacks are said to be mild and are mostly in unhealthy housing areas.

### Pope accepts resignation of Mozambique primate

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, Aug 27

The Pope has accepted the resignation of Mgr. Custódio Alvina Pereira, Archbishop of Laureano Marques, the apostolic administrator of Laureano Marques diocese.

Mgr. Pereira always showed himself a staunch supporter of the former regime and swayed the policy of some of the bishops of his area. He denied strongly reports on alleged massacres at Wiriyamu which were published in The Times of July 10, 1973. His attitude soured relations between the Mozambique hierarchy and the missionaries which became extremely tense.

After further aggravation of the situation between the bishops and the missionaries, who disclosed further murders, Mgr. Manuel Vieira Pinto, the Bishop of Nampula, was forced to leave his diocese and come to Portugal.

### Car executive shot dead

From Our Correspondent

Córdoba, Argentina, Aug 27.—An executive of the French-owned Ika-Renault car firm was shot dead today by unknown terrorists.

The car of Señor Ricardo Boys, labour relations manager of Ika-Renault's two large

### Air permit for Portugal

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, Aug 27.—Portuguese airlines will soon be able to fly direct across Africa, instead of round the western bulge, after an agreement with Algeria, Dr Mario Soares, the Foreign Minister, was quoted as saying here today.

### General expects three million backers

By Stewart Tendler

General Sir Walter Walker, former Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Northern Europe, claimed yesterday that more than 100,000 people had given their support to Civil Assistance, the new name for Unison, the organization that he is forming for national emergency duties.

In an interview in The World at One on BBC radio, he said support might rise to three million within a month.

Aides at headquarters said yesterday that 45 organizations with aims similar to those of Civil Assistance had approached the general. The number of those that might prove useful had been reduced to 29. The organizations included technical and religious groups.

He said that the middle classes but from "the private in the ranks, the ordinary working man."

People were being sorted out into control and non-control material. "We shall have in every hamlet, village and town a controller whose job is to register volunteers." Above them would be county controllers, and regional controllers looking after two or three counties.

"The whole thing will be decentralized and I shall be able to plan," Sir Walter said. The volunteers would not need to train. They would already be able to do jobs such as driving or administration.

Sir Walter said that in the coming general election people would want to know from their candidates: "How do you intend to deal with Mr. X?"

Walter's aide, said the estimate of support was based "on people who have written to announce their support, or in some cases say they are representing a club."

He added: "A builder in one town offered the services of himself, his firm and the staff, including artisans. I feel that only 1 per cent of those people who feel something like the trouble to sit down and write a letter, and that would put our membership up to 10 million."

The leader of another self-styled patriotic group, Colonel David Stirling, whose plans for GB 75 were disclosed last week, said the result of the reports had been a stream of inquiries.

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## OVERSEAS

## Israelis capture more guerrillas infiltrating from Jordan territory with forged papers

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, Aug. 27

Four more Palestinian guerrillas who infiltrated from Jordanian territory last week-end were seized yesterday after an intensive hunt by soldiers, border police and helicopters, Israel said today. Three others who had crossed the Jordan river on Friday night were caught on Saturday near Jericho.

Israel Army sources said both missions had originated in Syria but the guerrillas travelled through Jordan.

The four men caught this morning near Toubas in the hills of Samaria were in bell-bottom trousers and coloured shirts, and carried Israeli Government identity papers issued to residents of the occupied areas.

However, after interrogation by a suspicious officer of the border police, they were reported to have led the way of a cache where they had placed their sub-machine guns, explosives and the uniforms in which they had crossed the river on Saturday night.

An attempt to bomb a restaurant near Natanya was also reported today. An employee found a British grenade covered with a charred, smoking rag in a crate of soft drinks and he called the police who dismantled the bomb. The restaurant adjoints and coloured shirts, and carried Israeli Government identity papers issued to residents of the occupied areas.

Israel commentators said the increased activity was apparently designed to show that the guerrilla organization still had

to be reckoned with, although Israel security measures appear to have halted incursions across the Lebanese and Syrian borders and the Israel Navy foiled attempts to land from the sea.

Soviet minesweepers helping to clear the Suez Canal turned water hoses on Israel patrol boats today in a confrontation in the Gulf of Suez, Mr Shimon Peres, Minister of Defence, disclosed tonight at a dinner.

For the third successive day the minesweepers entered Israel-controlled waters and when the patrol boats approached to obstruct the water jets were directed at them. The small Israeli craft did not budge and eventually the Soviet boats went back to where they had come from. But he was sure they would be back, Mr Peres observed. The Russian were planning "political mines" in the region.

Tel Aviv, Aug. 27.—Israel armour, infantry and air force units staged full-scale mock battles in the Sinai desert today to test their readiness in case of another Middle East war, the military command said.

The manoeuvres began on Monday night and were witnessed by Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Peres, who spent more than 12 hours following the troops in a half-track. The command said the manoeuvres today were staged to test the military's offensive capability and included canal bridging operations, artillery and close air support, and infantry and armour assaults. New anti-tank missiles were also tested.—UPI

Cairo, Aug. 27.—President

Sadat has disclosed that new warplanes are on their way to Egypt to replace 120 Soviet jets lost in the October war with Israel, the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram* said today.

The newspaper quoted the President as saying in a speech to students in Alexandria that the aircraft had been "bought for us by some friendly Arab states", but he did not name them. The Soviet Union was Egypt's main arms supplier until last October when Moscow accused President Sadat's Government of overdependence on the United States.

Mr Sadat has denied the accusation repeatedly and criticized the Soviet Union publicly for its failure to supply Egypt with "certain sophisticated weapons".

President Sadat said Egypt's policy towards Western countries was "to cooperate with all in the interest of Egypt and for the sake of establishing a just peace in this part of the world".—Reuter.

Our Paris Correspondent writes: Mr Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, had half an hour's talk with President Giscard d'Estaing here today. He denied that they had discussed arms sales to Syria, but described the present situation in the Middle East as "grave". "The resumption of hostilities does not depend on us," he said, arguing that Israel's recent mobilization exercise showed it did not want peace. Syria, he said, had invited France to play a part in the peace process. The Middle East peace conference in Geneva "before the end of the year".

Leading article, page 13



Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, United Nations Commissioner for Refugees, talking to Greek children at a village 12 miles from Nicosia, after its capture by Turkish troops. Greek prisoners taken in the village are housed in a church and a school.

## A long view of history influences events on troubled island

## Turks ready to alter Cyprus demarcation

By Louis Heren

Professor Haluk Ulman, foreign affairs adviser to the Turkish Prime Minister and now in London, is a student of diplomatic history. It appeared yesterday that Mr Turgut Menemencioğlu, the Turkish Ambassador in London, and most of his staff are also experts. Certainly they approach the Cyprus problem with the long view of history.

The ambassador said that courage would be required to resolve the Cyprus question, the kind of courage displayed by Atatürk when he ceded Mosul to Iraq. It was a clean, surgical operation, which cemented Turkish-British relations.

The session, I must add, had some unpleasant consequences, especially for the Kurds and Assyrian Christians. Nevertheless, it did prevent the renewal of war and enabled the development of oilfields to go forward peacefully.

Professor Ulman also recalled that the Treaty of Lausanne achieved a balance of power in the eastern Mediterranean. Turkish recognition of the British annexation of Cyprus was an important component of the treaty.

This regional power balance had been steadily eroded. The attempted coup was the last straw. Cyprus was too close to Turkey, Turkish Cypriots had been ignored for too long. Federation was the only solution.

The professor dismissed the suggestion that Turkey was negotiating Greece with an ultimatum. There was no need to negotiate. The Ankara Line was not necessarily permanent, although the size of the Turkish Cypriot territory would be decided according to two criteria.

The first was that it should be viable. The second was the formula, 28 plus. Twenty-eight per cent of the island was

owned by Turkish Cypriots and the territory under their local jurisdiction should be at least 28 per cent of the island. The exact amount was negotiable.

There was no question of enforced migrations of population. Neither Turkish Cypriot nor Greek Cypriot families would be required to move. Turkey wanted only to establish a Turkish Cypriot jurisdiction within a federation.

As important as Cyprus was for both Turkey and Greece, a great deal more than the future of the island was involved. Turkey accepted the realities of superpower diplomacy, and the larger power balance between the United States and the Soviet Union could not be ignored.

It would be disastrous for the West if the Cyprus question was not resolved quickly, the professor said. However, impending disaster, it seems, will not budge the Turks.

In terms of diplomacy this is

of course the weakness of their case. If negotiation means anything it is give and take. In Greek eyes the Turkish position is an ultimatum backed by the force of arms.

Professor Ulman, with his long view of history, refuses to see it that way. Turkey is not annexing a part of Cyprus, but only trying to help the Turkish Cypriots and reimpose the local balance of power.

He is a Social Democrat, and says that he does not want to embarrass the new Greek Government. I am sure he is sincere, but even if Athens can be persuaded to accept a federal solution, it will be only the beginning.

As in Mosul, there will be unpleasant consequences. In the circumstances who can doubt that some Eoka movement will be revived if federalism is seen to be an imposed solution.

## Vatican talks on priest held in Israel

From Our Own Correspondent  
Rome, Aug. 27

The Greek Melchite Patriarch Maximus V Hakim today defended Archbishop Ilarion Capucci, who was recently arrested in Jerusalem on charges of aiding Arab terrorists and being in illegal possession of arms.

On his arrival here for consultations on the Archbishop's case with Vatican officials, the patriarch told reporters that it was possible that the Archbishop "had had contacts with persons who are charged with terrorism in Israel and fedayin in the Arab countries. I am speaking of those people who offer their lives for the liberty of their own nation."

It is also possible that the Archbishop acted in complete harmony with his own principles and thought it was his clear duty to help the fedayin. History teaches us that during the Nazi period in Germany numerous bishops did far more illegal things to help the Jews. I do not see why today we have to condemn a man, or, rather, a bishop, simply because he is trying to help the Arabs," he stated.

Mgr Capucci is patriarchal vicar in Jerusalem under Patriarch Maximus V Hakim.

## Kurdish refugees pour into Iran after clashes

From Our Own Correspondent  
Tehran, Aug. 27

As more reports of clashes between Iranian border forces and the Iraq Army come in it was announced tonight that over 72,000 refugees have fled the Iraq bombing of Kurdish villages and come to Iran.

The Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society has already set up 12 camps in the provinces of Kermanshah, west Azerbaijan and Kurdistan to shelter these refugees.

The latest reports of fighting indicate that regular Iraq armoured and artillery units yesterday launched an attack on the Iranian frontier in open contravention of the Security Council Resolution 348 which called for both countries to reduce their border forces and seek peace. The latest Iraq attack was repelled after seven hours of fighting.

Reports indicate the Iraq Army has been increasing its strength on the border, involving the regular Iraq Army started yesterday morning with the Iraqis firing at five border posts in the Naft-e Shah region. The attack was foiled by Iranian border guards and the Iraqis had to retreat.

In a separate action, which

started that morning and continued till late in the afternoon, Baschist forces opened heavy fire on Iranian outposts in the Yakkeshan and Borje Ahmadi region from the heights of Agh Dagh mountains as well as shelling the village of Karimabad. Here the Iraqis used long-range artillery and some of their shells fell in residential areas outside the town of Qasr-e Shirin.

Dr Hossain Khasbi, director of the Red Lion and Sun Society, said that of the 72,380 refugees, 46,852 are children of under 10 years of age, while 18,345 are old women and 7,183 old men. He said the refugees have been coming in at the rate of between 500 to 1,000 daily.

Dr Khasbi said that since these people may have to stay over the cold season as well, special housing units are being hastily constructed near the camp sites. So far the operation has cost the Red Lion and Sun Society more than \$100m (\$4m) of the Iranian Government's money.

He also said the International Red Cross agency and the United Nations High Commission on Refugees have already been notified and their representatives have visited the camps.

## Villages to get warning of dam danger

From Our Correspondent  
Rawalpindi, Aug. 27

Panic is reported in areas close to the giant Tarbela Dam which has developed serious engineering faults. The whole structure of the world's largest rock filled dam is said to be in danger.

The Sind Government has set up 27 observation posts equipped with radio to give early warning to villages living along the river Indus nearly 1,000 miles downstream from the dam in the event of floods.

Villages with a total population of nearly 500,000 close to the dam have been told to be ready to move to higher ground at 12 hours' notice. The Indus at Tarbela is officially stated to be in "medium flood". American dam building experts have flown to Pakistan.

## Emperor's family loses its bus company to the state

Addis Ababa, Aug. 27.—The

Ethiopian armed forces today nationalized the Ambassa bus company, the country's largest, accusing the shareholders, mostly relatives of Emperor Haile Selassie, of using it to enrich themselves illegally.

Announcing the takeover on radio and television, the military said it had been ascertained that the value of bus company stock had been deliberately inflated so that nobody "except members of the royal family and a few prominent officials" could afford to buy shares.

These people "have amassed more than 6.5m Ethiopian dollars (about £1.3m) among themselves in the last 20 years", the announcement said. The company had been "arranged in such a way that members of the imperial family and aristocrats got the great profits of the company which operated with the sweat of the Ethiopian people".

A final and "strong" warning was also given to the representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation to stop reporting "unfounded" facts about the country. In its statement, the armed forces, coordinating committee did not specify what this false information was.

The Emperor, now virtually stripped of his palace but still deprived of his palace but still

head of state, today swore in five ministers appointed in last week's Government reshuffle.

The ceremony, for the ministers of the interior, agriculture, education and culture, and the minister of state in the prime minister's office, took place in the national palace. This was formerly the Emperor's personal residence, known as the Jubilee Palace, until it was nationalized by the armed forces last Sunday.

Yesterday, the 82-year-old Emperor received the new Papal Nuncio, Mr Reinmund Entler.

The Emperor's movements have been severely restricted by the armed forces committee that now rules the country, but there has been no announcement of this. He cannot visit his former summer palace—now nationalized—at Debre Zeit 30 miles east of the capital. But he can drive about in Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile, the 15-man inquiry commission has unanimously condemned the government of Mr Akili Habte Weld, the former Prime Minister, for its collective responsibility for the deaths of more than 100,000 people in last year's famine. In a 15-page statement, the commission accused this government, which was overthrown last February, of ignoring warnings and neglecting to take precautions over many years.—AP, Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

## Mr Lee scotches merger rumour

Singapore, Aug. 27.—Mr Lee

Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore, last night publicly denied persistent rumours that he was going to resign to make way for a new merger with Malaysia.

## British satellite to study X-rays

Nairobi, Aug. 27.—A British

satellite built in Portsmouth and carrying X-ray research equipment is to be launched from an old oil rig off the East African coast in October, it was announced today.—Reuter.

## State takeover of Peruvian newspapers 'inevitable'

From Stuart Stirling  
Lima, Aug. 27

The Government's expropriation on July 27 of six of Peru's leading, privately owned newspapers marks the end of an era.

They are dailies which have been at odds with the reformist policies of President Juan Velasco Alvarado. All six have been put under control of state appointed editorial committees.

But although the future may be bleak for independent reporting, their expropriation is regarded by a large cross-section of Peruvian society as a necessary evil. In a country where 25 per cent of the population is illiterate and where, prior to the recent agrarian reforms, 90 per cent of the land was owned by no more than 1,000 families, it is viewed as an inevitable development of the reform process.

Yet the Government may well have deprived itself of any

forum for constructive criticism by reacting against these leading dailies, however much they echoed the views of a small, powerful oligarchy, staunchly opposed to change.

The expropriated newspapers, among them the influential *El Comercio* and *La Prensa*, will remain under control of press committees for a year, after which time they will be handed over to certain "sectors of society".

These sectors will represent most walks of life, from the peasant farmer to the intellectual and businessman. Only time will tell whether the newspapers will thus develop into a new and constructive press or be stifled by government propaganda.

Since 1968, when he deposed the constitutionally elected Government of Señor Belaunde Terry, General Velasco Alvarado has successfully carried through educational, agrarian and social reforms.

## Mr Nixon asks if his 'carcass' is to be picked

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Aug. 27

A Republican congressman from Tennessee, Mr Kuykendall, has disclosed Mr Nixon consulted him the likelihood that he would be prosecuted.

Mr Nixon, it appears, told him that he was "not a prosecutor" and asked: "Do you think the people will pick the carcass?"

The special prosecutor, as usual, will not comment on reports that he has made contact with Nixon, and the former president himself, and his secluded in San Clemente, California, never speaks to reporters. A woman at the White House, former White House Secretary, with the observation that "this is not a press of it is generally taken granted here that Mr. J. is actively examining the actions of the Nixon case of the former President's associates will go on to the end of September charges of covering up part in the Watergate case. If negotiation means anything it is give and take. In Greek eyes the Turkish position is an ultimatum backed by the force of arms."

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As in Mosul, there will be unpleasant consequences. In the circumstances who can doubt that some Eoka movement will be revived if federalism is seen to be an imposed solution.

It would be disastrous for the West if the Cyprus question was not resolved quickly, the professor said. However, impending disaster, it seems, will not budge the Turks.

In terms of diplomacy this is of course the weakness of their case. If negotiation means anything it is give and take. In Greek eyes the Turkish position is an ultimatum backed by the force of arms."

He might also be asked to "pick the carcass" but he would be a "carcass" if he were to be picked.

Senator Robert Byrd of Virginia, said today that would be "no moral alternative" to prosecute the case, and another "pointing to his guilt."

"I don't think that justice under the law is mere words inscribed on marble pedestals," he said. "I don't think we can have law for the high and powerful and another for the average citizen." M is the Democratic whip Senate.

President Ford to visit Romania

Washington, Aug. 27.—President Ford today accepted invitation to visit Romania on a date to be fixed and as for President Leone, to come to Washington month.—Reuter.

## Gun battle ends rampage by escaped convicts

Stephenville, Texas, Aug. 27.—

A gun battle with police at an abandoned Texas farmhouse last night ended a 1,000-mile trail of terror by three escaped convicts. Picked up by police, one man was killed while the other two, with arms held high, screamed that they were surrendering.

Police officers taking part in the manhunt were keeping an all-night vigil at the farm when they heard dogs barking. They turned on the lights and saw three men running off.

One officer said: "We threw the light at them. We saw their silhouettes. We holstered for them to stop and they started running. So we started firing." Richard Magnum, aged 27, a car thief, died in the first volley of gunfire. Dalton Williams, aged 29, serving 40 to 60 years

for robbery and assault, ran into a barbed wire fence as he fled and gashed his leg. He was taken to hospital for treatment. Jerry Ulmer, aged 22, said to be the ringleader of the group, who was serving a life term for murder, was captured unharmed.

The three men broke out of a jail in Colorado last Thursday. They left behind a "death list" of people whose testimony had helped to put them in prison and went on a rampage of revenge from Colorado into New Mexico and Texas.

They kidnapped and raped two women and shot dead a 64-year-old rancher and a farmer's wife who gave evidence against them at their trials. They also fired shots wildly into a shop, wounding five people. One policeman described the three as "mad dogs".—Reuter.

## Gandhi nominee is elected Vice-President

From Our Own Correspondent  
Delhi, Aug. 27

Mr Basappa Danappa Jatti, until recently the Governor of Orissa, was today elected Vice-President of India by an electoral college consisting of members of the Upper and Lower Houses of the central Parliament.

Mr Jatti, who will be 62 in September, was the nominee of the ruling Congress Party and of Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister. He received 521 of the 662 votes cast.

The new Vice-President, who is a Hindu, succeeds Mr Gopal Pathak.

## Lindbergh death jogs America's memory

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Aug. 27

The newspapers today are full of the death of Colonel Charles Lindbergh, with long obituaries and tributes from all over the United States.

He died yesterday in his summer house on the island of Maui, near Hawaii, where he had been taken to die from hospital in California. He was buried that evening in total privacy.

Many Americans, particularly the younger ones, must be rather surprised to discover that he lived to leave. He clearly belonged to the heroic age of the 1920s, that his survival into the 1970s seemed an anachronism.

This was an error, of course.

His solo flight to Paris was not so very long ago, and the world of aviation had not forgotten him. His last public act was to write a preface to a book by Michael Collins, the astronaut, which was published this month.

Mr Collins recounts that of all the congratulations showered upon the first team to land on the moon, the one he liked best was a letter from Lindbergh who congratulated him on the experience of total solitude, circling alone while his two comrades were on the surface of the moon, and the rest of humanity watched from an immense distance.

Mr Collins observed that, in fact, he did not feel lonely at all. Lindbergh died when he flew the Atlantic. There is a

natural American tendency to forget about Alcock and Brown, or to believe that they did not really fly the Atlantic because they set out from Canada, instead of New York, and landed in Ireland, instead of Paris.

Lindbergh's importance was that he did it alone and that, at least, is well remembered. American children know all about him and his flight; older people know about the kidnapping.

Very few people at all care, nowadays, that he was used as a tool by pro-Nazi and isolationist forces in America and vociferously opposed American help for Britain and France at the beginning of the Second World War.

History solved that quarrel,

and Lindbergh contributed manfully to the war effort, although President Roosevelt refused to admit him back into the Air Force from which he had resigned in protest against the Government's foreign policies.

His death also reminds the American press of the days when it did not devote itself to the high-minded pursuit of criminals in the White House.

The persecution by newspapers and photographers to which the Lindberghs were subjected after their baby was kidnapped and murdered was one of the most squalid episodes in the history of American journalism. It drove them to take refuge in England under the wing of Harold Nicolson, among others.

## Showing Britain

Jakarta, Aug. 27.—Britain

will hold its first official industrial exhibition in Jakarta in November, displaying products of 34 British firms.—Reuter.

## Salvaging the population talks

From Dossa Trevisan  
Bucharest, Aug. 27

With only two days to go before the close of the United Nations World Population Conference, it seems the most the conference can hope to save is the framework of the original plan.

The very essence of the population plan had to be abandoned after an Argentine-led onslaught succeeded in deleting all references to targets in cutting population growth. Thus the basis of the plan—an attempt to win universal recognition of the necessity to curb further population growth—disappeared amid the infighting. But the framework remains.

It may not be much but, all things considered, it is a step forward in recognizing that population problems which nobody, except China, disputes. But even the Chinese seem to be more intent on making political

capital than actually contesting the need of doing something to slow down population growth.

A shift of emphasis from the purely demographic to the economic aspects of the problem came with the communist bloc, the non-aligned and Latin American regions championing a new economic order, and even Mr John D. Rockefeller, the veteran of family planning, endorsing the view that the only viable way was to place population policy within the social and economic development context.

Speaking yesterday outside the conference he said that in a growingly interdependent world the task of rich nations was to stabilize their own population and so curb their consumption in a sensible way. This was sweet music to the developing nations.

But even the most zealous objectors are beginning to tire of the constant wrangling in the

conference. China, as is customary at international meetings, finds itself seized with a single opportunity to Russia.

Yesterday, for example, Chinese delegates in the group accused the Soviet of massing troops on its border and contributing to world tension. The Albanians joined the Chinese and it took an hour before real discussion on vital matters could be conducted.

There are still some amendments to be dealt before the conference plenary session, the final of the plan which, it is said, will represent the various views but will still be valid as a start on population plans.

Meanwhile delegates speeding up their deliberations in an attempt to meet the



An international fair comprised of specialised sections covering 30 groups of consumer and capital goods, together with numerous special topical Exhibitions.

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## A close contest from teams miles apart

























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But what so many manufacturers seem to forget these days is that a car can no longer be judged on this sort of performance alone.

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Nor decrying the thrill of having all that extra power as you twist and wind up the Route Napoléon from Castellane to Digne.

It's just that now you've also got to consider how well your car performs in today's traffic jams and generally crowded and restricted roads.

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How relaxed you are after parking all 14½ft. in a space resembling the size of a sixpence.

(Surely you've heard of those people who'll actually leave their cars at home rather than

suffer their parking.)

Obviously, though, only a test drive in the 450SL can really convince you of all its capabilities in the town.

Only then will you discover quite all the virtues of its unique powers of acceleration.

Only then will you realise the advantages of having firm, anatomically-contoured seats.

You can discover too the beauties of parking with the help of our power-assisted steering. (Just three turns of the wheel and you've achieved full wheel lock.)

And, of course, note the number of heads you turn as you go.

Then, perhaps, finally you'll agree with the Times motoring correspondent, recently traffic-bound in a Mercedes for 2½ hours, who simply commented:

'It was a tribute to the comfort of the car that the ordeal was not as frustrating as it might have been.'

And isn't that, today, just as impressive as the power of our V8 engine, its 4.5 litre capacity or our high speed straight-line and cornering stability?



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### MORTGAGING THE FUTURE

he rake who begs yet another an from a soft-hearted relative an unsuspecting stranger ubtless rejoices at his good rne as he makes his way to ebrate at the nearest ale- use. But the wise man does t think of an act of borrowing tantamount to a windfall of it. He inquires after the terms the loan; and he weighs the st of borrowing and the due e which he expects to make of borrowed funds.

Unconfirmed reports that the vernment of Kuwait, and sibly other Persian Gulf vernments, are willing to lend istantial sums to Britain raise a general question how such ls should be regarded. They uld certainly not be welcomed ritically until it is shown that terms of such investments i their prospective use in the nagement of the British nomy are sound.

It may be presumed with some fidence that the Treasury will offer terms which are ally less favourable to the able on the world's money kets. It cannot be taken for med, however, that ministers always resist the temptation offer terms no more favour- than those already avail- ed an unjustifiably to have eved an important financial i Britain.

he degree of achievement will not in the amount of any , but in the degree to which t of it are more favour-

able than could have been obtained on the world's markets. And there must always be a question why the lender would wish to lend to Britain on terms which are less favourable to him than are already available in the open market, though it has recently become more and more difficult to place very large sums with the main private banking institutions which comprise the world's money markets.

Even if the terms of the loan are reasonable, it does not follow that it is the right policy to accept the money. The money is being borrowed to finance Britain's huge balance of payments deficit on current account. In simple terms the money is being borrowed to enable the country to use more resources than it is producing. Unless extra resources are being invested productively, this is borrowing to pay for more consumption than the country can justify by its own productive efforts. No provision is being made to repay the loans or even to pay the heavy interest charges which will be due. We are consuming now at the cost of reducing what we shall be able to afford to consume in the future. Quite literally the future standard of living is being mortgaged.

This does not, however, quite dispose of the matter. So long as present oil prices prevail and the oil-producing countries will not or cannot spend the proceeds developing their own economies, the oil-consuming countries must either refrain from buying oil or

run large payment deficits. To buy no oil would be to bring economic activity almost to a stop in those countries. To buy oil while trying to earn enough foreign exchange to pay for it would merely be to try to transfer the deficit to other countries. The cumulative effect of all or many countries trying to do that would be a beggar-my-neighbour world recession.

It is therefore necessary for the oil-consuming countries to plan together how they will share among themselves their collective deficit with the oil-producing countries and how the surpluses of the latter shall be lent back to the former. The United Kingdom has a strong case for arguing that its share of the joint deficit should be specially small, despite the contrary political temptation. For, despite North Sea oil, Britain at present has fewer opportunities than most for investing borrowed funds sufficiently profitably to generate the necessary ability to service and repay such loans.

The old feeling that borrowing is unnecessary to the provident man and dangerous to the improvident applies in some degree to the present case. We should plan for the smallest payments deficit which we can persuade the community of oil-consuming nations to accept; and what we borrow to cover that deficit we should be sure to invest in ways which will generate the resources to repay that loan without drastically curtailing future living standards.

### Confidence abroad being eroded

From Mr Rowland J. Gee  
Sir, Travelling within the business centres of Europe can be enlightening when one hears Europeans talking of England.

Comments like, "this time we hear England really is sinking", and the smug, "London, where's that?" really brought home to me once and for all that we really are our own worst enemies.

So frenzied at home is this talk of collapse that our European friends think it has happened. They have lost confidence and interest in us and needlessly to say the effects on our export effort, so vital to us, could be devastating.

Let us stop for a moment, and think, and remember that our words and thoughts, so feverishly expressed at home, become facts abroad. Above all let us work not for partisan interest but for one interest, the country, it deserves it.

Yours faithfully,  
R. J. GEE, Director,  
Cecil Gee International,  
8 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1  
August 22.

### Reactions to weak government

From Mr John Peyton, Conservative MP for Yeovil  
Sir, You refer in your leading article of August 24 to the protest against weak government and failing institutions. While I would not deny for a moment either the importance of that protest or its justification, I do wonder if there yet exists either any general desire for strong government or much willingness to give to our institutions that measure of assent and support upon which they depend for life and meaning.

"Do not disturb" hung on an hotel room door is a request that the occupant be left to sleep on and that the business of cleaning and tidying up be put off. The same notice has been hanging on this country's door for years. Its purpose is to discourage those who might intrude with the unwelcome message that it is time to get up and that there is moreover a bill to pay on the way out.

Someone has got to tear up that notice and break down the door of prostration, illusion and indifference which we have kept so firmly closed and for so long between ourselves and reality.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PEYTON,  
House of Commons.

before they proceed further with their respective recruiting campaigns. There may be many public spirited people who would respond to an appeal under (b) above. I wonder how many there are who, while calling themselves democrats, would rally to the call of (c), in advance of a complete breakdown of lawful authority?

Yours truly,  
JOHN HUNT,  
House of Lords.

### Legal rights before birth

From Professor Alan E. H. Emery, F.R.S.E.  
Sir, Your editorial "Law suits waiting to be born" (August 23) raises some very important issues. With advances in the field of medical genetics it has now become possible to recognize which genetic disorders are likely to recur in a family and in many of these disorders to offer to parents at risk of having an affected child the possibility of antenatal diagnosis with selective abortion of affected fetuses.

Thus Down syndrome (mongolism) is known to be more likely to occur in mothers over the age of 40 and in mothers who have already had an affected child. This disorder can be diagnosed in utero by amniocentesis carried out about the fourteenth week of gestation. If the fetus proves to be affected the mother can be offered the possibility of having her pregnancy terminated.

Similarly spina bifida, and the related condition of anencephaly, are more likely to recur in pregnancies if the mother has already had an affected child, and these disorders can also be detected in utero in early pregnancy.

Two problems arise from these developments. First, if parents have been informed through genetic counselling that they are at risk of having an affected child (and here one cannot always implicate the mother for it will depend upon the mode of inheritance) and have also been made aware of the possibility of antenatal diagnosis, could they defend their action in a court of law if knowingly they subsequently had an affected child? We have so far considered that this is the prerogative of parents in a free society but will this be so in the future? For religious or other reasons some parents might well reject the idea of contraception or antenatal diagnosis with selective abortion.

Secondly, the techniques available for diagnosing genetic disorders in utero are complex and require considerable expertise. If a mistake is made and an affected child is born could it subsequently bring an action against the medical men who carried out the tests? As far as I am aware neither of these situations has been a subject of litigation in British courts. But this is a possible liability not to be dismissed too lightly and those of us who work in this field will require clear guidance from the legislators in the near future.

ALAN E. H. EMERY,  
The Medical School,  
Edinburgh.

### IDDLE EASTERN ARMOURIES

ident Sadat's announcement 120 new military aircraft been bought for Egypt by a friendly Arab states" has ooked the usual flurry of implication is obviously that it is repeating the operation hich—as Mr Sadat has now ally admitted—obtained from Libya for use in ar last October, in defiance he French Government's rgo on "battlefield" coun- ing that this time France ybia are not the countries ved. But it must be assumed he country of origin, which it is, did not intend the s to go to Egypt, or at least not wish to be publicly fied as Egypt's supplier, wise why should Mr Sadat coy about it?

t is assuming, of course, he 120 planes really exist, y did not exist Mr Sadat have had to invent them, assure Egyptian public about the consequences e tacit arms embargo e as a punishment for what e as her desertion to the can camp.

re are hints in his speech Mr Sadat himself may be ting his repeated provo- of Soviet ill humour over ast half-year. He told the ndria students that he was 'keen to consolidate our

relations with the Soviet Union", and that people were mistaken when they imagined Egypt had exchanged one friend for another. No doubt he is discovering that American friendship, like Soviet friendship, has its limits. The Soviet Union was unwilling to supply the Arabs with the sophisticated offensive weapons which they would have needed for a military reconquest of their occupied territory, and was not in a position to obtain Israeli withdrawal from that territory by diplomacy. On the other hand it did supply Egypt and Syria with "defensive" weapons in such quantities that they were able to inflict severe damage on Israel's forces in a pitched battle, and so create a new political situation; and it is believed to have more than made good their loss of weapons during the fighting. By contrast, American help has proved useful in extracting some concessions from the Israelis, but it is clearly out of the question that America should provide the Arabs with weapons on a scale remotely comparable to that of its supplies to Israel.

The Soviet embargo is therefore likely to damage the credibility of Egyptian warnings that the military struggle will be renewed if the diplomatic momentum is not kept up. The longer it goes on, the rustier and more obsolete Egypt's existing armoury will get, and this in turn may make Israel less amenable to

American pressure. It may even make the Americans themselves less amenable to Arab pressure—although Egyptian defeat would hardly make the effects on the West of a new Middle East war any less unpleasant. The oil weapon and the new-found "capital weapon" would no doubt be wielded with even greater frenzy.

Egypt's diplomatic position is also weakened by her inability to resolve the quarrel between King Hussein and the Palestine Liberation Organization about the representation at the peace conference of the Palestinians living in Jordan, behind which lies the question of King Hussein's right to benefit from any hypothetical Israeli withdrawal on the West Bank. Jordan is trying, apparently with some American support, to pre-empt this issue by negotiating a separation of forces "along the Jordan river. Israel would prefer to pre-empt it in a different way, by allowing Jordanian civil administration to operate in certain areas without any military withdrawal. Neither plan takes any account of the wishes of the inhabitants of the West Bank, whose unruliness Israel seems to be repressing with more and more questionable methods. Meanwhile the resumption of the peace conference recedes farther and farther into the future, and the danger of renewed war grows correspondingly greater.

### Alarm in the City

From Captain J. H. B. Allan, R.M. Reid  
Sir, George Hutchinson (August 24) castigates the "City, as exemplified by the Stock Exchange" for being "alarmist and panicky".

I am aware of the fallacy of blaming all our troubles on television, wireless and newspapers, but I still find it surprising that he did not touch on the possibility that at least part of the alarm and panic may be attributable to the writings of financial journalists in some daily and evening papers.

Yours etc,  
J. H. B. ALLAN,  
Sunbury,  
Hurstwood Lane,  
Tunbridge Wells, Kent,  
August 26.

From Wing Commander John Peskett (retd)  
Sir, If more people like Mr Roy Mason had over-reacted, to use Mr William Whitelaw's expression, when fascists, nazis and various groups of colonialists in many countries I might mention were living their ugly heads, we might be living in a happier world today. God save us from our saviours!

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
J. JOHN PESKETT,  
Orchard House,  
Peasmarsh, Sussex.

### From Lord Hunt

I must be one among many people who amid many anxieties about the times we live in, feel concerned that Sir Walter Walker and Colonel David Stirling may, apparently without collusion—be writing recipes for a future civil war in Britain. Presuming as I must that, being very experienced military commanders, they have taken into account all foreseeable circumstances for, and consequences of, putting their preparations into effect, I wonder if, to relieve anxiety on whatever score, they would both be willing to tell us all:

(a) Whether they have access to information which casts doubts on the adequacy of Whitehall's contingency plans for civil emergencies?

(b) Whether, in their unsolicited preparations to render civil aid (eg, manning power stations) they consider their organizations simply as voluntary agencies offering various essential skills which may, or may not be called upon by the government of the day? I personally can see no objections, and some potential merit in such an initiative.

(c) Conversely whether, in the event that a functioning government had not arisen, they would have been ready to take over the services, they envisage circumstances in which they would make themselves the judges of the moment and the manner to usurp the authority of government and the function of Parliament by intervening in the civil administration—the police services and in the maintenance of law and order?

At a time when there is public pressure for more openness by government, I suggest that these questions deserve unequivocal answers from two private citizens,

### Older women teachers

From Councillor R. Watts  
Sir, For many years those of us involved in education have struggled to find ways by which the mature teacher can be encouraged to return to teaching or take it up for the first time. Not only is there a need for more teachers—still current despite many protestations to the contrary—but there are advantages to taking on older women as students.

The advantages are that they have had more experience of life and can relate better to the children's problems. They have made a firm decision to take up the profession rather than use it as a stop-gap before marriage, and above all they are more willing to take extra responsibilities within the school community.

One of the ways of drawing in such people has been through the four-year training courses run at such colleges as Rachel McMillan and Beatrice and Sydney Webb. These courses are now under attack from two sides: the first place many of them are being forced into mergers with other colleges, destroying their special identity. In the second place the students themselves are being dissuaded from continuing by the loss of a large part of their grant. This latter anomaly has arisen because the rate grant for many wives is now to be assessed on the basis of the husband's income.

Many women students are there without the full support of their husbands who would prefer them to remain at the kitchen sink, so the grant is unlikely to be replaced by a contribution from their husbands. Yet the grants are an essential requirement for books, travel, meals out, and child minders. If the Minister is not persuaded to change his mind, many of these valuable educators will be lost to the education service because they feel unable to continue without this financial support.

In an age of women's equality it is extraordinary that we should be returning to a situation where the wife is seen as an appendage of her husband in terms of assessing the level of grant due to her so that she can continue as a student.

Yours faithfully,  
REGINALD WATTS,  
Councillor, City of Westminster,  
Westminster City Hall, SW1,  
August 21.

### The press and Mr Nixon

From Mr Bart Mills  
Sir, Mr John Sparrow (August 21) would no doubt favour prosecuting the policeman who exceeded the speed limit while apprehending a maniac driver who was doing 90 in the fog. Demonstrating a deep lack of familiarity with American institutions, your correspondent appears to hold the untenable position that ex-President Nixon's actions would have been exposed by some other agency if the press had not pursued him.

After the Watergate burglars were apprehended, the police investigation of the origins of the break-in was anaemic. The White House soon stopped even this feeble inquiry. The press had the only weapon that would have any effect on the all-powerful Executive: exposure.

Mr Sparrow appears to fall on exposure of apparent wrongdoing, even in the context of police indifference. His view of the role of the press is reminiscent of that of the Nixon White House—the papers should report only the official version of any happening. Perhaps such a view is appropriate in Britain, where the official version is more likely to bear some approximation to the truth. But in America, where the Government's "right to lie" was enunciated by Assistant Defence Secretary Arthur Sylvester under President Johnson, anyone who accepts official statements uncritically is impossible naïve.

Therefore, the press and television in America historically have not played a bystander's role, as they do here, restrained by the politicians' self-serving libel laws. Furthermore, in America, the media are part of the political process. In his book, *The Selling of the President 1968*, Joe McGinnis showed how Nixon from the beginning was able to manipulate his image in the papers and on TV. *The Boys on the Bus*, Timothy Crouse's account of press coverage of the 1972 presidential campaign, reveals how sophisticated Nixon had become four years later in ensuring that he got a good press. The White House transcripts, gutted by Nixon's blue-pencilers, indicate how concerned Nixon and his accomplices were to ensure that their lies were presented plausibly. "How will it play in Peoria?" has overnight become a byword of political cynicism.

So the press had to dig for itself to find the other side of the story. To present a balanced picture of the Nixon presidency the press had to

nearly every United States newspaper and television network shirked this responsibility to present a balanced picture. Between the day of the Watergate break-in and the 1972 election, only four or five papers and networks published the story. The stories they published or broadcast were systematically ignored by most of the American press. Even papers that subscribed to the *Washington Post*—*Los Angeles Times* news service declined to print the *Post's* Watergate allegations. A number of papers made do by publishing only the wire service stories covering the White House denials of the original *Post* stories. If there was any press campaign in the Watergate scandal, as alleged by Mr Sparrow, it was to protect Nixon, not to pursue him.

Even in the tiny sector of the press that did pursue Nixon, the chase was carried on cautiously. A careful reading of the Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein book, *All the President's Men*, gives a far different impression of the way Mr Sparrow would suggest that from being the vicious thugs that Mr Sparrow imagines, the two journalists often declined to print facts because the attribution wasn't firm enough. In the course of two years' high-pressure investigation, they made just two errors: premature allegations involving H. R. Haldeman in the scandal; and approaching grand jurors. Both episodes are fully treated in their book, along with their successes.

Mr Sparrow objects to the whole tone of American public life. Respect for the privacy and good name of politicians is certainly lacking in the United States. Whether that's good for America or not is worth discussing but it is a fact. Mr Sparrow seems to imagine that Nixon was the first United States politician to be hounded in the press. He was not the first; he was only the guiltiest.

Yours sincerely,  
BART MILLS,  
66 Carlisle Mansions,  
Carlisle Place, SW1.

### Estate agent's bond

From Mr J. A. Crockett  
Sir, Mr John Talbot (August 22) seems ignorant of the fact that the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers bonds all its estate agent members, who have been required to keep clients' monies in separate accounts for many years. That can be done.

### Short degree courses

From Dr W. P. Marcet  
Sir, Your correspondents who advocate the compression of a university degree course into two years seem to have the totally erroneous impression that the vacations are nothing but holidays for undergraduates (and presumably for staff). In fact, even the most idle student will do during the vacations whilst the conscientious will welcome the opportunity to get down to serious work undisturbed by lectures and the other distractions of term time.

The English undergraduate degree course is the shortest in the world. We have achieved acceptable academic standards in the past by the device of the highly-specialized honours degree. With the explosion of knowledge, and with the trend to more diffuse inter-disciplinary studies, the urgent need (as soon as the economic situation permits) is to lengthen, not shorten, the degree course. Probably there is a need in some fields for a shorter and more intensively taught course, perhaps for the exceptionally gifted student, but let us not pretend that this is the same as a degree course. I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,

PAUL MARCET,  
Hazelrigg-Rutland Hall,  
The University,  
Loughborough,  
Leicestershire,  
August 19.

### Victims of Richard III

From Sir Robert Birley  
Sir, It is good to read that a Lancasterian in New York has remembered the victims of Richard III. But one name seems to have been overlooked, King Henry VI. It is true that it cannot be proved that Richard was the actual murderer, though he was held to be by Philippe de Commines, a very reputable contemporary historian. But he was sent by his brother, King Edward IV, as soon as he had recaptured Tower to see to it that Henry was murdered, if not to carry it out himself. He carried out his mission. Yours truly,

### HILLER'S SHADOW IN SALISBURY

u hear someone coming to whistle, in an assertive n, the choral theme of the movement of Beethoven's symphony, you need not arily panic. The tune was, use, made famous by that arial film *A Clockwork e*, and one still occasionally lads in big boots humming at their breath along with es of Purcell as they knock the street furniture. But an in the dark may equally e that comparatively rare onfession of a musician, the ean patriot, buoying up nderstandably dampened urrent state of the Comy by whistling the tune adopted by an affirmative of covorate delegates ternational anthem of EC. Alternatively, the man simply be a musician, gh the fact that he is

whistling at all argues against that.

There is a fourth possibility: he may be a Rhodesian. Mr Smith's government, after five years' search for something catchy, has settled for Beethoven as a replacement for "God Save the Queen" (which, some time after UDI, they came to feel brought an unjustly ironic note to the state occasions). From now on the president will open parliament to the strains of that labyrinthine final movement, the initial bars of which should test the resources of Salisbury brass bands to the uttermost.

The trouble with the "Ode to Joy" for Rhodesian state occasions is that Schiller's words go with it. The Rhodesian Government have appreciated that they would not do. There is to be a competition, with a prize some what larger than what Beethoven received for the entire symphony.

It is not so much the bits about intoxication and millions of people embracing that might cause embarrassment, but the remarks about all men becoming brothers and the breaking down of the barriers erected by stern society. The poem was pretty near the knuckle, politically, when it was first written (it is said that it was originally an ode to freedom, *Freiheit*, not *Freude*) and these days it would be found objectionable in many parts of the world. But one may hope that the winning entry will preserve a phrase or two—

Hail, Rhodesia, fair and sun-drenched  
Daughter of Elysium...  
And once the choice is made, it should have a chance of enduring whatever political vicissitudes might be in store, for by a happy coincidence "Hail, Zimbabwe..." would also scan.

### Universities in Africa

Professor M. E. R. Mathiwa  
Sir, A visiting academician, harassed with colleagues in universities, I hope you will be the courtesy of your time to draw attention to the following points:

postgraduate students from universities in South Africa studying in Britain, while United States of America and ny there are many studying

black universities are exclusively "English medium" in their log of knowledge, but hardly nglish-speaking academicians overseas apply for posts in universities. And we urgently ing professors come from and Holland on an exchange and teach the black students, ne from Great Britain. These sites are based on the pattern ish universities. What is doing about it?

sh universities do not offer ships to South African black ts while American and Ger-niversities offer many

stand the British despair. The British academic experience is needed in the black universities. South Africa needs educated leaders to help those who are now giving leadership towards the needed changes. The new challenges in South Africa need men and women who are prepared to fight for what is right without bitterness.

The Homelands in South Africa have actually chosen English as their medium of instruction in the schools. Does this mean anything to the British? Millions of my people await your response.

Yours faithfully,  
M. E. R. MATHIWA, Professor,  
Department of Languages,  
University of the North,  
Pietersburg, South Africa.  
8 Hernes Road,  
Oxford.

### Pension schemes

From Professor Peter Towns  
Sir, Before accusing the Government of depriving people of the pensions their employers would have provided under the 1973 Social Security Act, Sir Geoffrey

example, the Confederation of British Industry and some leading Chambers of Commerce invited their employees in an "average salary" scheme in which pensions would be based on the individual's earnings with no allowance for inflation during his working life, no provision for protecting the pension rights of early leavers from inflation, and post-retirement pension increases of a derisory 3 per cent per annum.

Since the only way for an employer to subscribe to such a scheme would have been to avoid paying into the Reserve Scheme, the Government's decision not to introduce the Reserve Scheme must have saved large numbers of employees from being compelled to invest part of their earnings in a way which no sane person would willingly contemplate.

In the light of these facts, it is astonishing that the Conservatives, having had the opportunity of revising their pension policy, should now be threatening to renege the Social Security Act with all its defects.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER TOWNS

### Correction

In a leading article on Monday it was implied that the grandson of the Emperor of Ethiopia whose arrest was reported in July was Prince Zare Jacob.



## A consumer's approach to answering parents' questions on education

When ACE—the Advisory Centre for Education—asked 100 parents last year who the Secretary of State for Education was, only 39 of them replied correctly; 47 had no idea what the "O" in O levels stands for; 88 had never heard of it. And yet all these parents had children in state schools, many of whom had learnt to read with it, and were currently doing O levels.

What ACE deduced from this very small survey was not that parents do not care about their children's education, but that most of them are too intimidated by the system to find out the answers. Certainly their interest in the subject is borne out by the thousands of people who have consulted the ACE free advice shops in the Butlins holiday camps that ACE has been running for the past two years.

Parents have come to the shops to ask about reading schemes, about course options, about moving up from primary to secondary school, about comprehensives, and a hundred other worries and misunderstandings they have not felt able to consult schools and teachers about. This year ACE is running education shops at two Butlins camps, Skegness and Filey. On past performance their 60-odd advisers—parents, teachers, students—should answer something in the region of 3,000 questions during the six weeks the camps are running. This may not seem much, given the thousands of people who will visit the camps during that time, but it is more impressive if you think that these are 3,000 questions that probably would not otherwise have been asked or answered at all.

Education shops are part of ACE's new style, going out to offer advice rather than waiting to be asked for it, and they are the basis of the recently appointed director's dreams for the future. All ACE directors have wanted a broad base for its activities, but John Hipkin, former teacher and secretary of a Schools Council Working Party, sees it as the most important task facing him. "There is a terrible lie perpetuated that working class parents do not care about education. They do care. They care passionately. But they rarely know what the problems are. They have dark suspicions but they cannot articulate them. And they have so much experience of being talked down to that one has to make a real cultural leap to help them". Part of this new style is to be seen in the informal, sometimes slightly comic approach of the But-

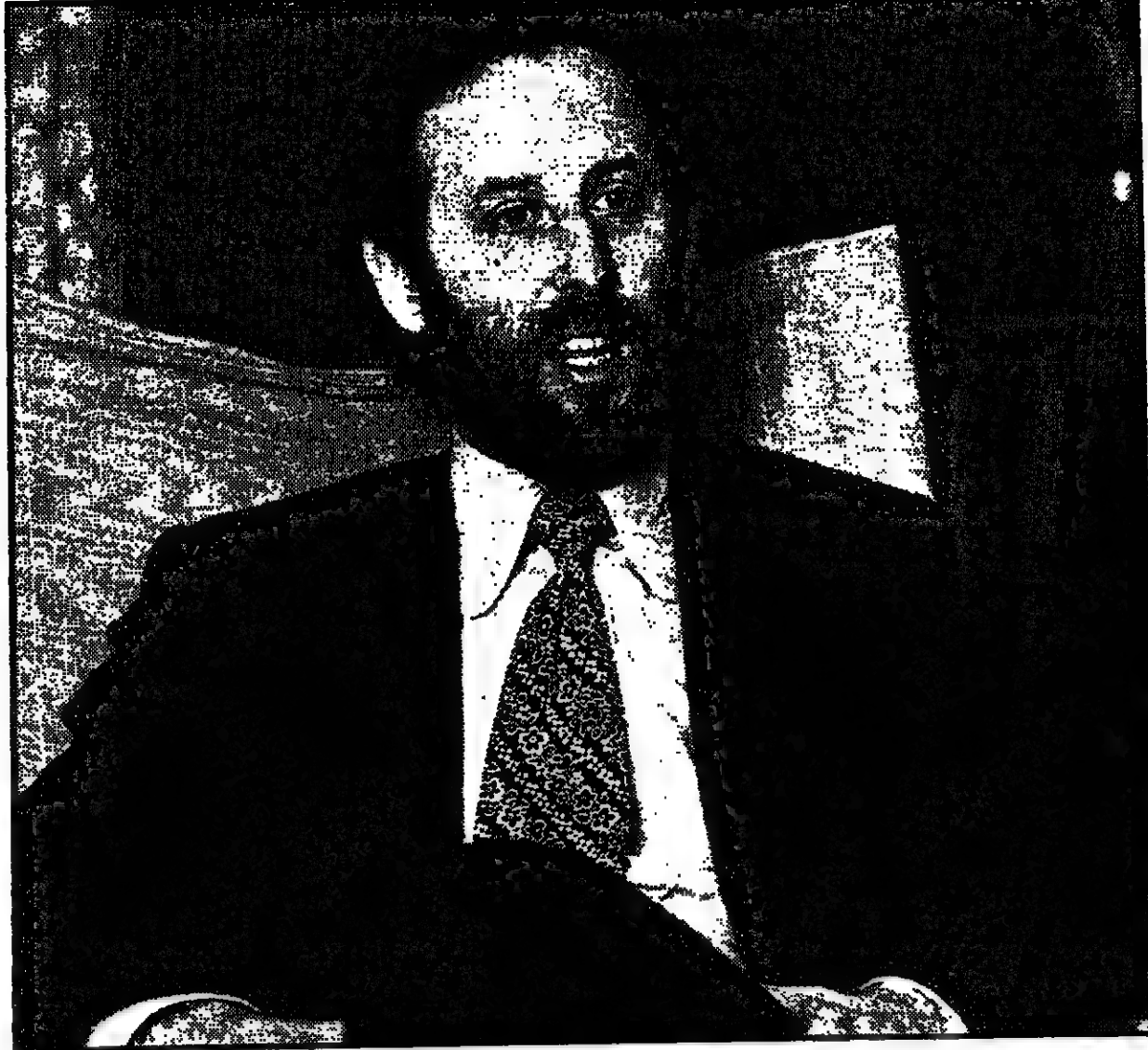
lins shops. ACE recently entered a headmaster into the bonnie baby competition, lying in a pram holding a bottle of beer and carrying a sign "Education is your baby". Some ACE council members objected that this attitude to education was demeaning. John Hipkin argued that parents are so reticent when it comes to education that you have to go a long way to meet them. And if it takes grotesque parodies, balloons, and dotty competitions, then that is where ACE will have to go.

Mr Hipkin, a man who manages to combine passionate enthusiasm and convictions with a very sane air of realism, is probably right to be concerned about ACE's future. The Centre has been running for 14 years, largely as an advisory service for its 25,000 members who, he admits, are "an intelligent informed minority, people who know that what they say and think will have an effect—the educationally already potent". Members pay £5.25 a year, which entitles them to a magazine, *Where*, and reduced rates for advice. But it is an expensive service and not one that many people can afford. The time has undoubtedly come to share what is probably the largest bank of information from a parent's view on education in this country with a wider group of people.

The education climate is also very different today than it was in 1960 when Caspar Brook at the Consumers' Association had the idea that it might be possible to develop the same sort of consciousness among parents as among consumers. ACE began in an age when neither parents nor children had much say in the education system, and when there were few hard facts around to inform them.

So first under Tyrrell Burgess in the Consumers' Association building off the Strand, and then under Brian Jackson in a new Cambridge office, ACE set out to arouse parents' sense of their own power and rights. Jackson soon saw that it was absurd to talk about parents having a dormant consciousness of what education was about. They had very little idea of it at all, and needed to be informed and provided with facts. And so *Where*, sister magazine to the Consumers' Association *Which?*, published articles after articles on educational matters, and the advisory service answered the questions that began to flow in from anxious parents.

ACE's early days coincided with



such things as the Flowden report, the change to comprehensive schools, the setting up of educational priority areas, and later the Open University, all things that ACE had promoted, and fought for, and in some cases invented. Not all were successful, and not all survived, but they were part of a mood of growing concern about education.

"During the 1960s ACE carried the progressive education banner; it acted as the critic of the current system", says Eric Midwinter, former co-director of ACE. "Those

were the halcyon days", says John Hipkin. "We could do no wrong." But as ACE became more established and more business-like, so Brian Jackson, who had been responsible for much of its crusading zeal, grew bored with it. Eric Midwinter joined him as co-director heading an organization called Priority in Liverpool, and an executive director was appointed for the day to day running of the Cambridge office. The triumvirate proved unworkable. Mr Jackson left

for Manchester University; Eric Midwinter for the Liverpool Education Authority. With John Hipkin's arrival in May came a series of much tougher questions about ACE's future. How, for instance, is it to capitalize on its bank of information? With him too came a strengthening of ACE's council, which now meets regularly to discuss ACE's progress, and though there are still too few parents on it, it is far from being the rubber stamping machine it once was.

A new broader base for ACE may

also finally help it to escape the unfortunate but inevitable accusations levelled against it that, on the Consumers' Association model, it saw education as a commodity like any other. Critics have always been quick to point out that education, unlike consumer goods, does not, except for the very few, allow for choice. To which Mr Hipkin replies impatiently that it is idiotic to make an analogy between buying a hairdryer and an educational problem, since one is based on a desire to get value for money, and the other on a complex range of values and beliefs. But it is not so idiotic if you compare it with buying a house. "We try to elaborate the language in which parents talk about education", he says. "Show them what questions to ask, and how to articulate the problems. The point is, we must reach more parents."

The difference between the questions asked of ACE at their advisory service in Cambridge, and those asked in the education shops provides a clear indication, if one is needed, of the importance of a new style and presentation if ACE is to reach a larger, not solely middle class, public.

About 80 per cent of the advisory service questions are about private education; parents want to know about the best independent boarding schools, how to apply for a grant, where to find a course for a foreign student. Butlins' questions on the other hand are about the "cashable skills", in John Hipkin's words, things like reading and writing. "Need I worry that my nine-year-old son is not reading?" is one familiar question; "Is my daughter getting the right training to become a chemist?" is another. It is not only that the advisory service is too expensive for most people; such a different emphasis clearly demands a different approach.

So where is ACE to go? For one thing before it goes anywhere it will have to find some more money. Its funds now come only from membership and the occasional grant. Shortage of cash, and financial crises in the past have led to cut-backs and there is no doubt that ACE has frequently been bailed by simply not having enough money to carry things through. The advisory service, even though people are charged up to £6.50 for advice, runs at a loss.

So what Mr Hipkin is looking for

is a government grant to cover advice, whether by phone, on the street or by letter sent by ACE as it sees fit, charges for anyone. But wants to expand the shops back as 1967 ACE ran a stall in an Ipswich Co-op—far larger scale. "I see a shop in every large town, sharing quarters with a legal centre, and a citizens' advice with ACE acting as the agency, with information from its data banks." Another that ACE wants to do is to give advice to the employees of stores, factories and to true members; the possibilities are less. But to do any of this will need a substantial input of money. And since these plans materialize at any minute Hipkin is naturally anxious to find more resources he will need to cope with them.

He is also keen to develop Butlins shops, possibly with grant to follow up parents' Butlins. Butlins, market for Butlins, uttered what a slightly ominous note. "We have to be as people come to Butlins to it is important that this activity (educational) kept in proportion. Other might get a negative. After all, the purpose of visit is holidays."

One can only hope that of cautious and somewhat sighted attitude is not ref other places, and that the amount of information on that ACE has collected is not wasted. Lack of cash mean the end of ACE, advisory service, John F. Adamant about that. (A scribes are very loyal, and renew their membership as it may even be that "advisory" in the name is, become, a misnomer. For a could be doing is not only to questions from already parents but creating new many others for the new them.

Caroline Moo

## The easy teatime loaf-making method

Even the most reluctant cook will find teabreads rewarding to bake. Quick and easy, these mixtures require no fiddling with creaming of fat and sugar, nor is yeast included among the ingredients as the term "bread" might imply. They are made using self-raising flour or plain flour and a raising agent.

Teabreads are served sliced and buttered. They are more interesting than plain bread but not so rich as cake. Marvellous for children's teas and very good for picnics. Bake them the day before you want them, so they slice easily and spread without crumbling.

Use loaf pans in preference to bread tins. Loaf pans are not so deep, they make teabreads a more attractive shape and one which is better for slicing. They come in two sizes, a larger pan of 9in x 5in x 3in deep and a smaller one of 7in x 4in x 2in deep. Grease the tins well and line with one strip of greaseproof paper cut the width of the base and long enough to overlap the base and overlap the opposite two sides. When baked you can ease the loaf out of the tin using the ends of the greaseproof paper.

**Date and walnut bread**  
The ready prepared and packaged sugar coated chopped dates are ideal for this recipe. Find them in most supermarkets.

**Makes 1 large loaf**  
12 oz self raising flour;  
1 level teaspoon salt;  
5 oz soft brown sugar;  
2 oz walnuts, finely chopped;  
4 oz chopped dates;  
2 eggs;  
scant 1 pint milk;  
2 oz butter, melted.

Sift the flour and salt into a large bowl. Stir in the sugar, walnuts and dates. Crack in the eggs and add the milk. Using a wooden spoon, stir to mix the ingredients together and then beat thoroughly to make a fairly soft mixture. Add the melted butter and stir in thoroughly.

Spoon the mixture into a greased and lined large loaf pan and spread the mixture level. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350 deg F or gas no 4) and bake for 1 hour. When baked remove from the tin and leave until quite cold.

**Malt bread**  
Malt bread keeps very well. This recipe makes two loaves, if you prefer you can freeze one loaf for later. Buy the malt extract required from chemist.

**Makes 2 small loaves**  
1lb self raising flour;  
1 level teaspoon salt;  
1 oz soft brown sugar;  
4 oz seedless raisins;  
2 oz walnuts, coarsely chopped;  
1 pint milk;  
1 tablespoon black treacle;  
2 heaped tablespoons pure malt extract.

Sift the flour and salt into a large basin. Add the sugar, raisins and walnuts. Measure

the milk, treacle and malt extract into a saucepan. Place over a low heat and warm through gently, just until the ingredients have blended together. Pour into the flour mixture all at once. Using a wooden spoon stir to blend the ingredients together, then beat thoroughly for a moment to make a smooth, fairly soft dough.

Dividing the mixture equally, turn into two greased and lined small loaf pans and spread the mixture evenly. Place in the centre of a slow oven (325 deg F or gas no 3) and bake for 1 hour.

For a shiny top paint the loaves with a sugar syrup glaze as soon as they are baked. Measure 1 tablespoon each of sugar and milk into a saucepan. Stir to dissolve the sugar over low heat, then bring to the boil. When the malt loaves are baked and while still hot from the oven, brush over the entire surface with the hot glaze. Leave until cold before slicing.

**Orange Nut Bread**  
Unlike the other breads which are mixed with fruit, this teabread is rather plain but with a delicate orange flavour. Use a whole piece of candied orange peel and chop it yourself in preference to ready chopped mixed peel.

**Makes 1 large loaf**  
12 oz self raising flour;  
1 level teaspoon salt;  
5 oz castor sugar;  
finely grated rind of 1 orange;  
1½ oz walnuts, coarsely chopped;  
2 oz candied orange peel, finely chopped;  
2 eggs;  
scant 1 pint milk;  
2 oz butter, melted.

Sift the flour and salt into a bowl. Add the sugar, grated orange rind, walnuts and chopped candied peel. Lightly mix the eggs and milk and pour into the centre of the dry ingredients. Blend the mixture with a wooden spoon. Then add the melted butter and beat thoroughly.

Spoon the mixture into a greased and lined large loaf pan and spread level. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350 deg F or gas no 4) and bake for 1 hour.

Just before the baking time is complete prepare a milk and sugar syrup which you will use to glaze the top of the bread. Measure 1 tablespoon of castor sugar and the same of milk into a saucepan. Heat until the sugar has dissolved and then bring up to the boil. Cook for a moment until the glaze is syrupy, then draw off the heat. Turn the newly baked loaf out on to a wire tray and brush all over with the hot glaze to make it look shiny and professional. Leave until quite cold before slicing.

A traditional standby for family tea is a fruit cake. Fortunately there are marvellous shortcuts that can be taken to reduce the lengthy preparation and baking times. A method of mixing which considerably cuts down on the tedious preparation is called a "quick mix" method. In this kind of recipe both self raising flour and baking powder are used. Since there is no creaming of butter and sugar and no beating in of the eggs, both of which lighten a mixture, extra aeration is required and the additional baking powder provides this. A fruit cake made this way has not so fine a texture as one made by the more traditional method, but still very good to eat.

**Family Fruit Cake**  
Because the ingredients are blended together in one bowl, it is essential that they all mix together quickly and evenly. Nothing must be cold from the refrigerator and fat that blends quickly, such as the soft type of quick creaming margarine, must be used.

**Makes one 9 inch cake**  
1lb self raising flour;  
1 level teaspoon salt;  
2 rounded teaspoons mixed spice;  
1 level teaspoon baking powder;  
1lb mixed dried fruit;  
4oz glacé cherries, rinsed and halved;  
4oz chopped candied peel;

8oz soft brown sugar;  
2oz (1 rounded tablespoon) golden syrup;  
8oz quick creaming margarine;  
4 large eggs;  
5 tablespoons milk.

Sift the flour, salt, mixed spice

and baking powder into mixing basin. Add fruit, cherries, chop sugar, syrup, margarine and milk. Stir with spoon to blend ingredients then beat well for 1 min.

Spoon the mixture round cake tin, greased in the centre of the base and paper. Spread the level. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350 deg F or gas no 3) and bake for 1 hour or until a total cooking time of 1½ hours or until a

Test by pushing a skewer into the centre of the cake should be returned oven for a further 30 min.

For a smaller cake using the same method the recipe and bakes cake tin for about 1 hour. The cake 45 min; higher temperature a lower the heat for remainder of the cooking.

Another recipe for cake mixture, this time makes a very quick. The mixture is baked shallow baking or roasting requires less than normal baking time. trouble to mix, even a day and just the kind that will be much appreciated by hungry youngsters.

**Quick Fruit Cake**  
Cuz in 16 pieces  
10oz self raising flour;  
2 level teaspoons ground spice;

1 level teaspoon salt;  
5 oz butter;  
5oz soft brown sugar;  
2 large eggs;  
4 tablespoons milk;  
1lb cleaned dried fruit including currants, seedless sultanas mixed, peel, nuts, and chopped cherries.

Sift the flour, mixed salt into a large mixing bowl. Add the butter cut in with a wire. Rub into the mixture sugar, mix the ingredients, make a well in the centre. Lightly beat the eggs and add all at once. wooden spoon stir first the ingredients and then thoroughly to mix. mixed fruit and nuts thoroughly together.

Spoon into a well small shallow baking tin of a 7 inches. Spread the level. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350 deg F or gas no 4) and bake for 1½ or until risen and golden. Test by pushing a skewer into the centre cake, if there is no cake mixture clinging skewer when drawn out cake is cooked.

Allow the cake to cool in tin. Cut into fingers and in a tightly lidded tin.

Katie Str

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

**Lovell**

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### GEC in rival bid for Kent: Ministry to put in fresh capital

Anthony Rowley

GEC last night announced a rival bid for Kent which, if successful, will involve a fresh injection of over £3m of Government money into the scientific industrial instrument division.

The bid is already the subject of effective bid worth £6.1m in the Swiss electrical group, Boveri. It is understood that the Department of Industry will be asked to put in a further £3m to match the bid.

The Kent bid is a direct challenge to the offer made by the Boveri group, which is a further £1.83 per cent above the offer made by GEC. The Government and the Kent board have agreed to a meeting to discuss the bid.

Mr John Vaughan, chairman of Kent, said the GEC offer had come as a complete surprise. It was a generous offer, he said, but the Kent board had already recommended a higher bid.

Mr Vaughan said the Kent board had already recommended a bid of £6.1m, which was £1.83 per cent above the offer made by GEC. He said the Kent board had already recommended a bid of £6.1m, which was £1.83 per cent above the offer made by GEC.

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### Decline in private housebuilding halted

Ger Vielevoye

The decline in private housebuilding has been halted, according to the latest figures from the Department of the Environment. The figures show that the number of new houses started in 1974 was 125,000, compared with 120,000 in 1973.

The figures also show that the number of new houses completed in 1974 was 115,000, compared with 110,000 in 1973. This is a significant improvement on the figures for 1973, when the number of new houses started fell to 115,000 and the number completed to 105,000.

The Department of the Environment said the figures were a reflection of the fact that the building industry had been hit hard by the recession in 1973. However, the figures for 1974 showed that the industry had managed to turn the tide and was now back on a growth path.

### 50m rumour sparks gilts

Investment bonds moved on the London stock market yesterday after reports of a £50m rumour. The rumour, which was said to be a bid for a company, caused a sharp rise in the price of investment bonds.

The rumour was said to be a bid for a company, which was said to be a subsidiary of a major industrial group. The bid was said to be for £50m, which was a significant sum of money.

The rumour caused a sharp rise in the price of investment bonds, which are a popular form of investment for many people. The price of the bonds rose by as much as 10p on the day.

### Labour raises prices of cigarettes

Labour is raising the price of its cigarettes, according to reports. The price of the cigarettes is being raised by 1p, which is a significant increase.

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### Australia eases squeeze by lowering bank deposit ratio

Sydney, Aug. 27.—Australia's Reserve Bank has announced that it will ease the credit squeeze by lowering the bank deposit ratio. The ratio, which was set at 100 per cent, will now be lowered to 80 per cent.

The Reserve Bank said the move was necessary to ease the credit squeeze, which had been caused by the high deposit ratio. The move was expected to lead to an increase in the amount of money available for lending.

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### US may boost flow of mortgage funds to aid home buyers

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Aug. 27.—President Ford met Mr. James Lynn, Secretary for Housing and Urban Development, and chief economic policy advisers today to discuss the increasing problems of the housing market. Mr. Lynn said that the Government was considering ways to boost the flow of mortgage funds to aid home buyers.

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### £13m Syrian order for textile plant

Britain has secured a £13m export contract for the design and supply of machinery for a textile spinning mill in Syria. The contract was awarded to a British firm, which is now working on the design of the machinery.

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### General Electric gets \$216m reactor contract

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has awarded a \$216m contract to General Electric for the design and construction of a nuclear reactor. The reactor is to be used for the production of electricity.

The TVA said the contract was awarded to General Electric because of its experience in the design and construction of nuclear reactors. The contract was awarded to General Electric because of its experience in the design and construction of nuclear reactors.

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### More factories for Telford

Plans for another seven factory units to be built at Telford, Shropshire, have been approved by the Government. The units are to be built by a local firm, which is now working on the design of the units.

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### How the markets moved

The Times index: 86.73 -0.23  
FT index: 220.4 -0.7

The markets moved in a volatile fashion today, with the Times index falling 0.23 points and the FT index falling 0.7 points. The main reason for the fall was a decline in the price of shares.

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### Lay-offs soar as car output lines halt

By R. W. Shakespeare

Nearly 25,000 car workers are now idle as a result of strikes over wage demands and consequent lay-offs. British Leyland and Chrysler are the two main manufacturers affected by the strikes.

British Leyland said that it had laid off 15,000 workers as a result of the strikes. Chrysler said that it had laid off 10,000 workers as a result of the strikes.

The strikes have caused a significant increase in the number of unemployed car workers. The number of unemployed car workers has risen to over 25,000.

### Another German bank closes down

By David Blake

A small West German bank, the Frankfurter Handelsbank, has closed down. The bank had been in financial trouble for some time, and its closure was the result of a long process of liquidation.

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### THE POUND

	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells
Australia \$	1.61	1.56
Belgium Fr	44.75	43.75
Canada \$	92.25	92.50
Denmark Kr	13.35	13.35
Finland Mk	8.95	8.95
France Fr	11.55	11.55
Germany DM	8.25	8.25
Greece Dr	75.00	75.00
Hong Kong \$	12.10	11.75
Italy L	1635.00	1585.00
Japan Yn	330.00	330.00
Netherlands Gld	6.15	6.15
Norway Kr	13.05	12.70
Portugal Esc	66.00	66.75
S Africa R	1.99	1.99
Spain Pes	134.50	130.50
Sweden Kr	10.55	10.35
Switzerland Fr	7.15	6.90
US \$	2.37	2.33
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.00	35.00

### THE TIMES INDEX

	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells
Australia \$	1.61	1.56
Belgium Fr	44.75	43.75
Canada \$	92.25	92.50
Denmark Kr	13.35	13.35
Finland Mk	8.95	8.95
France Fr	11.55	11.55
Germany DM	8.25	8.25
Greece Dr	75.00	75.00
Hong Kong \$	12.10	11.75
Italy L	1635.00	1585.00
Japan Yn	330.00	330.00
Netherlands Gld	6.15	6.15
Norway Kr	13.05	12.70
Portugal Esc	66.00	66.75
S Africa R	1.99	1.99
Spain Pes	134.50	130.50
Sweden Kr	10.55	10.35
Switzerland Fr	7.15	6.90
US \$	2.37	2.33
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.00	35.00

### West Midlands job auction in scramble for skilled workers

By Clifford Webb

Removal of statutory controls on wages has triggered off a labour auction in the West Midlands with firms outbidding each other for urgently needed skilled and semi-skilled workers.

The shortage is so acute that some employers are offering a week's extra wages and other incentives to employees who introduce a new worker in certain grades. Wages in excess of £100 a week are on offer for maintenance engineers, tool-room workers, setters and setter operators. There are a surprising number of vacancies for women assemblers and machine operators.

The West Midlands is particularly prone to wage auctions because of its proliferation of small and large companies operating side by side. Key workers sell their services to the highest bidder by simply moving around the corner. They do not have to change houses, or undertake longer journeys, as in some other parts of the country.

A spokesman for the West Midlands Engineering Employers' Association said: "There were very serious labour problems for some sections of industry during the statutory controls period. Most West Midlands firms have learnt to live with this intense competition for skilled workers and we have not had complaints from firms losing labour since the controls were lifted."

### Shell plan is rejected by Kuwait

Kuwait has rejected an offer from the Royal Dutch/Shell group to refine part of its surplus participation crude oil share on a commission basis. The Anglo-Dutch company offered to refine 100,000 barrels of oil a day through its Singapore refinery over the next two years.

Shell would have been entitled to an unspecified amount of the refined product to market on its own account. The remainder would have been sold by Shell on behalf of the Kuwaitis. Shell would have received a commission of 65 cents a barrel.

A delegation visited Kuwait last week, and although there have been reports that the two sides had reached agreement, Shell in London said yesterday that its offer had not been accepted.

The Japanese Government is reviewing a request from Gulf Oil for a 31.7 cents a barrel increase in the price of Kuwait crude. Local Gulf officials said they had been forced to ask for the increase to cope with the higher price of participation oil in Kuwait.

Move to prevent glut: Large oil exporting nations, headed by Kuwait and Venezuela, are proposing an around production cutback by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), sources at OPEC headquarters said.

The plan for a cutback, described as a production programme, is designed to counter the threat of a glut of oil on the world market and maintain prices at their present levels.

### GEC wins £1.4m order

The Post Office has ordered nearly £1.4m worth of PABX private automatic telephone exchanges from GEC telecommunications. The equipment is to be made in GEC factories in Coventry and the north-east development areas, will be installed in commercial and industrial concerns.

### UCS creditors likely to demand more information

By Peter Hill

Ordinary creditors of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, which collapsed in 1971 with liabilities of £28m, are expected to press for more information today on the contents of a confidential report into the possible liability of former directors and the Government under the terms of Section 332 (1) of the Companies Act.

The conclusions of the investigation, undertaken by Professor David Flint, Professor of Accountancy at Glasgow University, on the instructions of Mr Robert Smith, the UCS liquidator, and the Committee of Inspection, were revealed yesterday.

Professor Flint stated that there was a valid case to be represented to the Government on the basis of a confidential report into the possible liability of former directors and the Government under the terms of Section 332 (1) of the Companies Act.

Mr Smith will submit his third report since the liquidation to a creditors' meeting in Glasgow this morning and this

Unfortunately it is the small companies, not only a few specialist workers who always feel the pinch of higher offers and these firms are seldom members of employers' organizations.

The regional office of the Department of Employment reported that demand for skilled and unskilled workers was building up again after slowing down in the early part of the year. More employers were seeking the department's assistance to fill vacancies.

Mr R. C. M. Wilkes, managing director of the Kimber Tool and Die Company of Cradley Heath, Staffordshire, said: "Our overseas customers read newspaper stories of mounting unemployment and economic problems in Britain and then send us telex messages wanting to know why we are blaming labour shortages for not supplying them."

"Our order books have never been healthier. You have only to look at the jobs vacant columns in local newspapers to appreciate the scramble that is now going on for labour and yet to read the pessimistic reports on the adjoining editorial pages you would think Britain was on its last legs."

One of the big firms suffering from a general labour shortage—both skilled and unskilled—is Raleigh Industries, the Tube Investments company, which is the world's largest cycle manufacturer. World-wide demand for its cycles has led to an intense recruitment campaign for its Birmingham and Nottingham factories.

### Italy trying for \$200m rail loan

By Christopher Wilkins

Renewed efforts are to be made to raise a \$200m (about £86m) seven-year loan on behalf of the Italian State railway concern in the Eurocurrency market.

Plans were drafted in May for Smith Barney, the American investment bank, to raise a loan for Ferrovie dello Stato, but they were temporarily abandoned.

At the time there were growing doubts among banks about Italy's credit standing and a feeling among some of them that they were already fully committed to Italian borrowers.

The latest loan deal for Italy, a \$120m loan for Mediocredito, had been completed only with considerable difficulty.

A spokesman for Smith Barney said yesterday that the original terms of the loan—a spread over the London interbank rate of 3 per cent for the first three years and 2 per cent for the last four—had not so far been reconsidered.

### World tonnage of idle ships down in July

World merchant ship tonnage laid up through lack of employment at the end of last month was 623,000 tons deadweight (dwt), a fall of 9,000 tons dwt on the total at the end of June, according to figures published yesterday by the London International Chamber of Shipping.

The chamber said the latest figures compared with a total of 799,000 tons dwt laid up a year earlier. In the latest total, tankers accounted for 226,000 tons dwt, a marked rise on the total of 157,000 tons dwt at the end of June but substantially down on the 264,000 tons dwt at the end of July last year.

The latest total includes for the first time this year the laying up of a British ship—a 2,000-ton dry cargo vessel.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# GEC/Kent: a more acceptable offer

The difference between the offers by GEC and by Brown Boveri for George Kent is one of kind rather than of degree, so straight comparisons are out. BB's offer was a subscription for a part of Kent where the GEC offer is a straight offer for the whole.

That said, however, the GEC offer does hold more immediate attraction for the Kent shareholder. In the current state of the market, 32p a share cash is clearly a more tangible proposition than shares of unquanti-fiable value. Brown Boveri's offer, in the form of shares in Kent and in SMI, moreover, the SMI shares would not even have a quotation initially.

Pro forma net tangible assets of 40.3p a share for BBK and of 24.1p for SMI are no more a guide to the market value of these holdings than is the 77.1p historic figure for Kent in its present form. Kent's shares were after all at 17p until the BB offer, when they came up to about 22p. Last night they were showing much more interest in the GEC bid, near the 30p mark.

All this, of course, reflects Kent's indifferent profits performance since 1972, with profits of only £234,000 in 1972-73, and a loss of £104,000 in 1973-74. Likewise GEC's scientific apparatus and process instrument divisions have been having a tough time and thus Kent shareholders need not feel too deprived at not being offered an ongoing stake in an unquoted concern.

## Yield gap

### Some sombre lessons

The view that the City has somehow "lost its nerve" in recent weeks has an obvious appeal for those who doubt the usefulness of the stock market as an economic barometer. It does, perhaps, describe accurately the state of mind of a minority of stockbrokers. But as an explanation of the plunge in equities it is too simple by half. The level of the equity market can still be rationalized in fundamental terms and it is not difficult to put a case for even lower price levels.

For long-term investors like pension funds and insurance companies the attraction of equities lies in a growing income. As long as dividends are expected to grow, fund managers will accept a lower immediate return on equities than gilts. This gives rise to the reverse yield gap, the fluctuations in which give some indication of the way the stock market's collective thinking is moving.

The dividend yield gap at the beginning of August this year implies, on actuarial rule of thumb, that a gross fund manager would be buying on the assumption that equities would show annual income growth of at least 7.28 per cent in the foreseeable future. Paradoxically, this is more than the gap at the peak of the last bull market. In fact the trend has been distorted by dividend restraint and the extent of the distortion is underlined by the return to a positive earnings yield gap at the end of last year.

The divergence between earnings and dividends has also been helped by fears about the effect of inflation on corporate profits, which have probably

more than outweighed the change in the tax system. Current purchasing power accounting would, on some estimates, reduce the earnings yield gap by up to 5 points. There are no comparable estimates in replacement: cost terms, arguably more relevant for assessing dividend paying capacity, but the effect might be even more severe.

## THE REVERSE YIELD GAP

The figures show the difference, in percentage points, between the earnings and dividend yields on the FTA Industrial Group Index and the yield on Consols at quarterly intervals since the index reached its all-time peak on May 1, 1972. The earnings yield was lower than the Consols yield until the end of last year; the dividend yield has been lower throughout.

	Earnings yield	Dividend yield
1972		
May 1	4.18	5.79
Aug 1	4.18	6.20
Nov 1	3.90	5.12
1973		
Feb 1	3.63	5.16
May 1	2.26	5.46
Aug 1	1.46	5.99
Nov 1	1.37	7.27
1974		
Feb 1	(0.47)	7.73
May 1	(1.99)	8.18
Aug 1	(7.48)	7.28

The dividend yield gap, then, is probably more revealing and the question is whether a gap of 7 points adequately reflects the risk and reward in equities relative to consols. Over the past four quarters when the difference has been widening, the risk has not changed markedly. In spite of the oil crisis, the financial crisis, the spiralling rate of inflation and an increasingly turbulent political climate, the market therefore appears not to have made a radical reassessment of the risk in equities relative to gilts.

In short, far from losing its nerve, the City appears to remain relatively optimistic about equities and apparently believes in the general run of industrial companies will be able to show annual dividend increases of around 7 per cent even in today's exceptionally gloomy circumstances. It is not entirely surprising, therefore, that some pension fund managers are now making the long-term case for gilts for the first time in two decades.

## Royal Worcester

### Order book still strong

The relative strength of Royal Worcester's shares since the 1973 figures appeared four months ago—down just 11 per cent against a 27 per cent fall in the market—was vindicated by yesterday's interim results. The reduction in the profit margin rate has proved nothing like as sharp as might have been expected earlier in the year, the increase being a creditable 29 per cent before tax on the back of 22 per cent sales growth. The company was, of course, largely immune from the effects of the three day week since most of its business involved continuous process operations. Colverson, acquired late last year, was the main exception and therefore probably chipped in less than might have been expected. But this merely underlines the resilience to date of the rest of the group.

Unfortunately, the optimistic notes that the company struck in April and May are less evident in the interim statement. Despite good prospects, it refrains from making any cur-

rent half predictions. Although orders seem to be holding up quite well at this stage, there are one or two areas where the outlook has deteriorated.

At 103p, up 1p yesterday, the shares are selling at 4.9 times the past 12 months' earnings, with the maximum prospective yield 5.4 per cent. It will require a decent rise in sales and further improvement in margins this half to justify the rating, but that should not be impossible.

Interim: 1974 (1973)  
Capitalization £4.8m  
Sales £7.8m (£6.48m)  
Pre-tax profits £1.01m (£0.78m)  
Dividend gross 1.72p (1.43p)

## Centre Hotels

### Occupancy rate improving

A rough time was inevitable at Centre Hotels (Cranston) in the last few months of the financial year to end-March, as the new £500,000 drop in pre-tax profits in this period is not that surprising. It wiped out the 13 per cent advance seen at the interim stage to leave full year profits down £364,000 to £1.22m.

But investor confidence is now returning. Occupancy rates in a company which has traditionally maintained higher levels than the average in London are now ahead of those for last year. In part, this is due to trading down from the more prestigious hotels to groups such as Centre which offer rooms for around £5-£6 a night. Outside London, progress has been satisfactory in recent weeks while the investments in new hotels have been roughly overall profit was made last year should do appreciably better.

At 19p, the shares are selling at 3.4 times earnings and yield 8 per cent. With the expectation that profits should be roughly maintained this year, there is some support for the shares in Centre's unbroken record over the past decade and its strong market position.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)  
Capitalization £3.14m  
Pre-tax profits £1.22m (£1.58m)  
Earnings per share 5.55p (8.28p)  
Dividend gross 1.52p (1.45p)

## Rentokil

### Divided hopes

The worry about Rentokil was that the flatness of the United Kingdom housing market would hurt the major building maintenance division enough to upset analysts' expectations of an overall improvement. A 12 per cent interim upturn, if unlikely to generate great enthusiasm, is thus reassuring. It puts the group well on target for 60m this year against £5.3m last and leaves the shares at 41p selling at close to 9 times prospective earnings.

That is some rating these days but it is hard to argue that Rentokil deserves anything less. Building maintenance was, indeed, affected by low turnover in the housing market, but pest control, hygiene and insulation have remained sufficiently buoyant to net out the downturn and leave United Kingdom profits virtually unchanged, albeit on lower margins.

The bonus with Rentokil, of course, is that its close company status gives it exemption from dividend restraint. A 5 per cent increase at this stage is hardly exciting, but with the dividend now covered three times by earnings there will be some high hopes for the future.

Interim: 1974 (1973)  
Capitalization £25.8m  
Sales £16.0m (£12.9m)  
Pre-tax profits £2.9m (£2.58m)  
Dividend gross 1.15p (1.09p)

Mr James Prior, the Conservative spokesman on labour questions, has been emphasising in the last week or two that his party accepts Labour's Trade Union and Labour Relations Act as the foundation of British law on trade union organization and on the legal framework for collective bargaining.

It would be nice if that meant we will reach the end of the last five years of conflict between our governments and the trade unions when the Act comes fully into effect on September 16. Labour has already made its peace by giving the TUC almost all it wants.

The Tories, if returned to power at the coming general election, will forget most that was provocative about the ill-considered but useful—was contained in the ill-fated Industrial Relations Act. It looks, too, as if they may accept the new Conciliation and Arbitration Service, so that we will not have the wholesale sweeping away of machinery which marked the advent of the last two governments.

But there are at least two matters of basic principle in industrial relations law which will remain a matter of contention. The possibility, too, of struggles over anti-inflation policy cannot be ruled out.

Mr Prior's outline of Tory plans for consultative machinery for machinery up a wide new field of battle.

The floods in Bangladesh have highlighted again how the area's food production is at the mercy of the weather. For though heavy rains are essential to make the land fertile, the monsoons have not only hit the vesting of the early summer rice, but could endanger the planting of the main late summer crop.

Already the local market prices for rice is three times that of last December, and some of the wealthier families are now buying up stocks.

Bangladesh's economy, partly as a result of internal inefficiency is too strained to pay for large amounts of imports. So with about 2,500,000 tons of food grain needed soon there are, not surprisingly, repeated calls for foreign aid.

Some is coming in, but it is the reliance on foreign help which Bangladesh and many developing lands face. And it is not just aid, for most incoming food and grain must be paid for, and that is not easy for countries facing an increasing population, a quadrupling of oil prices and rocketing inflation. Many areas of the world are dependent to a frightening degree on the grain harvests in comparatively few countries. The reports from America that the droughts will cut back the expected maize and soybean harvests may in themselves look like a disaster, and with wheat probably up 8 per cent on last year—about a poor harvest—one might ask what is all the fuss about?

But when one realizes that the United States sells about 40 per cent of the world's wheat exports and 50 per cent of feed grain, most coming from maize and soya (in fact 90 per cent of the world's soyabean sales), what happens there is fundamental to elsewhere. America is also, more surprisingly, the world's biggest exporter of rice.

This year the United States will not be able to sell as much grain as earlier expected, so there will have to be rationing by price or limits on amounts given as aid. There could even be a ban on exports of soya, so throwing world trade in animal feedstuff into confusion. Japan, one of the

Eric Wigham examines evolving policies on the trade unions

# Industrial relations: end of the conflict?

The two issues of industrial relations law arise from the amendments to the new Act on which the Government was defeated in the closing stages of its passage through Parliament—those concerning the closed shop and that dealing with immunity from actions for inducing breach of commercial contracts in a trade dispute.

It is to be hoped that a majority Labour government would not merely amend the Act to restore the original text. Some of the clauses deserve re-examination.

This is particularly true of the closed shop. "The Opposition," Mr Prior said in a recent letter to *The Times*, "accepts the reality of the closed shop."

In view of the almost complete failure of the Industrial Relations Act to eliminate it, that is perhaps an inevitable concession to the facts of life.

But the closed shop gives unions power over their individual members which has been, however rarely, abused by petty tyrants. The Donovan Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations proposed safeguards. So did Mrs Barbara Castle in *The Times*.

"It is right and healthy in a democracy," the document said, "that any powerful body should be subject to outside scrutiny where abuse of power can harm the individual."

Mrs Castle was forced by the TUC to withdraw her safe-

guards. Mr Michael Foot, the Secretary for Employment, also believes in safeguards but, except for religious objections to union membership, he did not put them in his Bill.

He confessed in the debate on the Bill that the Government had considered the provision of a special review body to hear allegations (as Donovan advocated) but the TUC had objected. So the Opposition put in some safeguards against arbitrary exclusion or expulsion from trade unions.

Mr Foot said he was thinking of a code of practice to be included in Labour's proposed Employment Protection Bill. But a voluntary code of practice is no substitute for a legal right of appeal to an independent body.

The TUC has already drawn up model rules for its members but got nowhere with the idea that it should set up an appeal body.

The trade unions would probably dislike their members having a right of appeal to fellow union leaders in the TUC even more than to an independent tribunal. This is one issue on which a Labour government should pluck up its courage to overrule the unions.

On the other hand the form of the amendments need not be taken as the last word. Safeguards are needed against union penalties other than expulsion and exclusion.

The restriction to contracts of employment of trade union immunities for inducing breach

of contracts in a dispute appears to leave the law about inducing breaches of commercial contracts as confusing as it was when the Donovan Commission advocated extension of the immunity. In any case, to try to stop a company in dispute from receiving its materials and selling its products is a long accepted practice.

The Conservative plan for compulsory joint consultative machinery in large and medium-sized firms, outlined by Mr Prior last week, appears to be directly contrary to the views of the TUC have put forward. It seems to follow the continental model, with all employees entitled to representation on the joint bodies, and rejects the suggestion that consultation should take place only with the nominees of trade unions.

There should be a statutory right for all workers to be consulted, Mr Prior said.

This is just what the TUC does not want. "An attempt to introduce a general system of works councils in British industry would lead to one of two things," it says in the final report on industrial democracy to be presented to next week's Trades Union Congress.

"Either they would duplicate existing structures at plant level, in which case works councils would be superfluous; or they would displace and supersede existing trade union arrangements; the latter approach would be even more unacceptable to the trade union movement."

In other words, the TUC against works councils because they would give the right of joint consultation to the of the employed population in trade unions.

The divergence goes beyond Mr Prior's plan is representation on joint bodies, consultative bodies at lower levels, and should be introduced until those have put down roots. Even each industry would be decided for itself what many workers' representatives should play at board level.

The TUC report advocates fifty-fifty representation boards of directors but "the provision for membership of top level in private industry has only if it is on a trade basis, and not on a basis of works councils or similar machinery separate or independent of unions."

Mr Prior also seemed in mind joint control rather than joint consultation or joint control, is what the TUC is after. Some unions at next congress will question if they want workers' direct all, and we have yet to in detail what a new industrial democracy would do. The clear that the area is cleared for a new which could have an impact all levels of British industry.

# Pressures grow for a world food bank to help the developing nations

richer nations, was badly hit then, and is already early in this year.

Harvest prospects for many other countries are also coming in now, and though on the surface they look promising, especially for wheat, behind the figures lie more gloomy facts. For once put into global perspective, they show a worldwide grain market at the prey not just of the weather and extra mouths to feed, but of the politicians.

In Europe most grain production, especially wheat, looks hopeful. Good maize crops could help make up the shortfall of feedgrain from America, but the real saving is more likely to come from a stable cutback in livestock production in Europe and the United States.

There are also promising reports of wheat harvests in Canada and Australia, and a bumper crop in the Soviet Union is on the cards despite weather. It is unlikely then that Russia will have to import, as it did for the first time in 1972, when it bought enormous quantities from America.

China too looks like having a good wheat crop, though a few provinces are disappointing. Its soyabean harvest should be up as well, and rice seems promising.

Rice prospects in other parts of the Far East, especially Indonesia and Thailand, are also fair. In the parts of India unaffected by the drought, many provinces could be about 85 per cent self-sufficient in cereals. But it is the facts behind these figures which in many ways lead to pessimism. There is now probably only three weeks' supply of grain stored away throughout the world. This is the lowest level for 20 years, and about one-fifth of what it was in the mid-sixties.

In America alone reserves are at their lowest for 40 years. However reasonable prospects might be for this year's grain harvests, in much of the world they will simply not be enough to replace stocks run down since the many crop failures of 1972.

To meet this problem the United Nations, through its Food and Agricultural Organi-

zation, has put forward proposals for a world food reserve stockpile, which could also help to stabilize prices.

Dr Addeke Boerma has suggested that individual countries should have their own stockpiling policies to reach an agreed international level and to help developing countries to build up their reserves. One difficulty though is that Russia does not belong to FAO, nor does it publish reserve figures.

Others have suggested an internationally-controlled reserve paid by the better-off countries, with the recipients then paying for storage and transport.

Generally there does seem a case for a more powerful central body to oversee world supplies. Professor Tim Josling, head of agricultural economics at Reading University, believes the FAO's existing efforts are too limited. He thinks the International Wheat Council, of

which Russia is a member, could have more influence, as should the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

All this might be helped if America, which has thought that reserves simply kept prices down, changed its tune. Up to two years ago the United States Government even paid farmers not to plant crops. Professor Josling believes America is starting to alter its policies, with the Government soon perhaps buying up spare grain for storage and aid.

Such ideas will be thrashed out in November at a World Food Conference in Rome. By then it will be known this year's harvests. Yet however good they are, or indeed the next few years' might be, they will not reach expected demands of the next decade.

With a world food bank very much in the future, short-term supplies are the rather unsatisfactory answer with the devel-

oped world trying to help poorer countries.

Yet the hopes of the when western aid and transformed parts of the world into a better place, are fading.

Though the world's nations have about the world's agricultural land one tenth of the money spent globally on agricultural research is now being there. Not surprisingly, acre yields are often 40 per cent lower in the late world-wide drought.

Not in this helped by year's shortage and high of fertilizer, which is particularly Africa, the East and India. It is here world-wide drought, that millions tons of grain will be lost this year and next. In of this shortfall alone, again it is the poorer countries which in every sense pay the higher price.

Richard B

## CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
Department of Education and Culture  
EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT  
PROJECTS  
23rd Floor, Reliable Building  
7538 Alameda Road, Manila  
Philippines  
1974

INVITATION TO BID  
The Educational Development Project (EDP) of the Department of Education and Culture is seeking proposals for the supply and installation of educational equipment.

Interested bidders should submit their proposals in sealed envelopes to the Procurement Officer, Department of Education and Culture, 23rd Floor, Reliable Building, 7538 Alameda Road, Manila, Philippines. The deadline for submission of proposals is September 1, 1974.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT  
Agricultural Equipment  
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## PUBLIC NOTICES

H. M. LAND REGISTRY  
It is proposed to issue a Certificate of Title for the land described below that is stated by the owners to be free from all encumbrances. Anyone possessing a claim against the land should notify the Registrar of the Land Registry at the office of the Registrar of the Land Registry, 100 Chancery Lane, London, EC2A 3JL.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Business school graduates: small is best

From Mr Jeffrey L. Hewitt  
Sir, The observation that business school graduates are "rare animals" in the small business sector of British industry (August 19) is in stark contrast to my recent experience in California.

One of this year's crop of MBAs from the Stanford Graduate School of Business, I can testify that a large percentage (about 40 per cent) of my fellow classmates were recruited by companies with less than 50 employees.

In fact, a trend towards small business has been evident for several years and has been experienced by most leading United States business schools. Certainly Stanford's courses on Small Business Management and New Enterprise are the most popular elective courses—even though they easily outweigh alternative courses in the world.

My own experience with small business in the (San Francisco) Bay area is that the mix of MBA training and technical expertise in the "core" management group is potent—and one which has a good chance of establishing a valuable enterprise. Often as not this endeavour is in a "new" industry—the mushrooming of

electronics in the "Silicon Valley" area around Stanford being the prime example—and so the impact on the national economy is high.

In considering the differences between the United Kingdom and California situations one can see one common thread, as emphasized in the article, which is the profound attractiveness of the "personal involvement, direction and responsibility" that is associated with being "small business."

The main difference is in the balance between the risks of the new ventures and the potential rewards. Business school graduates are at least partially rational and so an "acceptable" balance is important.

Thus in California the monetary rewards are high—stock options are the way to build a personal fortune—and can be quick. The institutional device for this quickness is the over-the-counter market in securities which allows the entrepreneur to "cash in" some of their equity (and thus actually enjoy the fruits of their labour).

In the United Kingdom, however, options are taxed out of existence and companies must "mature" for a longer period

before a flotation could be contemplated by the London Stock Exchange.

Thus the odds are stacked against the development of an attractive small business sector in the United Kingdom, over and above any commercial and financial problems.

Indeed there is a key feedback—the problems of finding financial backing. The venture capital that is available in the United States is confidently based on a rewarding ratio of past successes, but this is not the case in the United Kingdom (at least as far as I can tell).

I would thus argue that talking of "relevance" of MBAs to small business misses the point. Rather more important is to determine what can be done to encourage the business graduate (and anyone else) to make the best use of any entrepreneurial talents he or she may have. The Bay area provides a current and successful example of what can be done.

Yours faithfully,  
JEFFREY L. HEWITT,  
71 Boreham Hill,  
Allum Lane,  
Elsree,  
Herts.  
April 21.

## NCB earnings scheme seen in wider context

By Ronald Kershaw

Sir Derek Egan, chairman of the National Coal Board, yesterday expressed hopes for the acceptance by the National Union of Mineworkers of the board's incentive earnings proposals, and suggested that if there were wider acceptance by British industry of the principle, the proposals incorporated the country's economic problems would be eased.

Sir Derek, who was visiting Maltby main colliery, south Yorkshire, said the board was proposing an effective incentive scheme which would benefit the worker, the industry and the country. Nobody could lose as a result of its implementation.

Basic rates now applying would be kept but extra payments for additional productivity would be made. The two principal features of the scheme were that it had to be effective, so it must start at the coalface, and it had to be fair so that everybody who contributed to the success had to benefit.

Outlining what might be termed a blueprint for British industry, Sir Derek said: "This goes deeper and involves more than the coal industry. We want to stimulate people to get more. It is the only positive approach we can make to the country's problems."

In all basic industries, he added, we should be going flat out for the creation of the maximum amount of industrial wealth. We could generate extra resources and share them out with all who contributed.

Sir Derek said the NUM would be meeting on September 12, to decide how to proceed with the incentive suggestions. The union's main concern appeared to be whether the board's proposals would be fair.

The union seemed to favour a national scheme but, he said, "we don't consider a national scheme to be effective."

Sir Derek admitted that if the proposals were adopted, there may be disparities between different coal board areas, but he stressed that the new incentives would be additional to existing payments. Geological differences in different pits affecting productivity would be taken into account.

He was at Maltby to announce the probable investment of £13m to improve the output and quality of coal coming from south Yorkshire.

Schemes in mind include the installation of skip winding and building new coal preparation plants at Dinnington and Thurncroft collieries and a new coal colliery plant at Orgreave colliery.

## Union threat to outlaw the 'lump'

Unless more effective steps were taken to stamp out the "lump", the unions would take militant action, a building union chief said yesterday. The warning came from Mr George Smith, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians.

In a discussion published in the journal of the Manpower employment agency, Mr Smith said that UCATT members were not satisfied with the building industry's voluntary agreement aimed at reducing lump labour. The lump system involves the use of self-employed workers, many of whom avoid tax and insurance payments. "If there is no real attempt, or progress, made towards trying to regulate the industry, there is no economic future for Britain", Mr Smith said.

If the sensible approach we have attempted to maintain towards the problems of the industry is not going to be heeded, we will have to become a demonstration group, a pressure group, with all the gimmicks of pressures, strike action and so on that we are capable of applying for the purpose of putting the industry right."

Mr Roger Foster, president of the Building Trades Employers Federation, said that this was what the unions must not do.

## £24m UK-Norwegian silicon plant project

By Peter Hill

Preliminary studies being undertaken by an Anglo-Norwegian consortium are expected to result in a decision later this year to invest £24m in a silicon products plant in Norway.

Alcan (UK) and British Aluminium announced yesterday that they had been involved in studies with Elkem-Spigerkerket of Norway to make a range of products at the aluminium smelting plant at Tysedal, Norway, operated by DNN Aluminium, which is jointly owned by Alcan and British Aluminium. Silicon products are widely used as an alloying material in

the steel and aluminium industries, and the plan calls for the construction of two silicon furnaces to be operating from 1975 with a combined output of 24,000 tons.

According to yesterday's statement the investment needed would be about £24m, although details of the financing have yet to be concluded.

The proposal, which is being discussed with employees and the Norwegian Government, is based on Elkem-Spigerkerket having a 51 per cent interest in DNN with Alcan and British Aluminium holding the remainder.

## Westland plans new helicopters

Westland, the Yeovil-based helicopter manufacturer, is to manufacture and market a new civil machine, the Westland 606, it was announced yesterday.

Based on the Lynx design, which the company is making with French partners for the military forces of Britain and France, the 606 will cost Westland around £1m to develop and will sell for £250,000 each. The first will be ready for delivery in 1976.

## Japanese deficit cut by \$1,067m

Tokyo, Aug 27.—Japan's balance of payments for July showed a deficit of \$210m (about £91m), a \$1,067m improvement over June's deficit of \$1,277m.

The improvement was the result of active expansion of exports and a cut in direct overseas capital investments by Japanese industries, the Finance Ministry said. Exports totalled \$5,091m and imports \$4,881m, giving a trade surplus of \$210m.

## Stop importing and pay for two Channel Tunnels a month!

From Mr Winston Sagan

Sir, Incredible as the figure seems, we must accept that only imports reached a total of 1,805m. We surely are not being conned on this scale.

What we should not accept, with the apparent complacency that we do, is the extravagance of 55 million people each spending £1.05 every single day on goods brought from abroad.

Some 25 million of us are on salary earners. At an average wage of £32 per week, the total pay packet in July, with its 23 working days, was £680m. Out of every pound received in pay we spent 1p abroad. Only (1) 9p on

In July, we spent enough on imports to pay for the Channel Tunnel TWICE. If we had not ordered two Channel tunnels we could have bought a Severn bridge at least every day. Or we had no use for 31 giant pension bridges we could have bought 180 Centre Points.

## German way to control inflation

From Mr W. M. Wolf

A balance of payment surplus has an inflationary effect, balance of payment deficit a deflationary one. Yet Germany, the biggest payment surplus in Europe has the lowest rate of inflation, while Britain has the biggest deficit has the highest. What is the reason? How is it possible, seeing that the German worker and his wife earn twice as much as the British counterpart?

Germany has less natural resources than Britain. Its economic structure is a socially-justified capitalism similar to ours. Its educational system is better, its people are no richer, nor do they appear to be significantly harder.

There are differences. The Germans have experienced bad times 50 years ago and still remember it. In Germany an inflationary policy loses votes, and is discouraged by various means much more than in Britain.

Restrictive practices hardly exist, for it is the policy of the unions to improve the standard of living of their members by increased productivity.

The unions are not afraid of redundancy, but see to it that it has no bad effects by insisting on suitable financial provision and the creation of new jobs by an expanding economy. As a result production lost through disputes is only a small fraction of the loss in Britain.

It is an eye-opener to travel through Germany today and see the universally high standard and quality of life. While we are destroying ourselves fighting an industrial war, the Germans are winning the peace.

Yours faithfully,  
W. M. WOLF,  
191/127 Marylebone Road,  
London, NW1.  
August 19.

As a farmer who could well turn out to be on the other side of the fence and whose assets consist almost entirely of the farm, maybe I could let him have a small plot (say 6 feet by 3 feet) rather than selling the same in order to pay the government.

M. C. LEWIS-HARRIS,  
Conquest Farm,  
Norton Fitzwarren,  
Taunton.

taxable plot

From Major M. C. Lewis-Harris

Sir, I was delighted to see Mr Henry-Price's letter on the Wealth Tax (August 14). Perhaps he and I can come to some arrangement.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Brighter mood in gilt-edged

With only four days left before the end of the trading account, equities were in a subdued mood yesterday. Turnover was low—the day's recorded bargains totalling only 5,631—and attendance at the Exchange reflected the impact of the holiday season.

Share prices managed to recoup some early losses, however, and by the close were looking steadier than during the first hour of trading. Market indices closed with only minor changes on the day. The FT index was 0.7 off at 220.4, and the Times index was down 0.23 to 86.79.

Equities were helped by a brighter mood in the gilt-edged market which followed fresh, and stronger, reports that Arab oil states had bought around £750m of government bonds—without going through the stock market. The City, while hardly pleased with the idea, took the reports more seriously than it did those of last month, and gilt-edged prices brightened. Turnover, however, remained thin. At the close, gains ranged to 1 in the longer dates, and to 3/16 of a point in the shorts.

Leading equities steadied from a poor start, but remained a shade easier on the session.

ICI (176p) and Unilever (215p) slipped lower but at 87p Courtalds recovered an early loss of one penny.

Engineering shares looked firmer than the rest, with some interest flaring in the wake of GEC's bid for Geo. Kent, although shares in Kent ended unchanged at 28p.

But GEC was firmer at 83p and shares in BLMC, at 94p, stood at their best levels for some time. Shipbuilders looked uneasy with the exception of Hawthorn Leslie which edged forward to 23p.

Consumer stocks managed to pull back a penny or so of their recent losses. Mothercare, hard hit in last week's selling bout, closed 4p up at 135p, with Boots (145p) and Marks & Spencer (135p) also better on the day.

Building shares looked uneasy, and drew no comfort from official figures for housing starts. With half time results due later this week, shares in AP Cement turned down sharply on nervous selling to close 8p off at 92p. But at 41p, Rentokil responded well to interim figures above expectations. Also helped by trading results were Royal Worcester at 103p.

## Latest dividends

Company	Ord	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
ICI (176p)	0.98	1973	1.52	1.45	
Unilever (215p)	1.49	1973	1.52	1.45	
Courtalds (10p)	0.35	1973	0.35	0.35	
AP Cement (25p)	0.35	1973	0.35	0.35	
BLMC (94p)	0.35	1973	0.35	0.35	
Geo. Kent (28p)	0.35	1973	0.35	0.35	
ICI (176p)	0.98	1973	1.52	1.45	
Unilever (215p)	1.49	1973	1.52	1.45	
Courtalds (10p)	0.35	1973	0.35	0.35	
AP Cement (25p)	0.35	1973	0.35	0.35	
BLMC (94p)	0.35	1973	0.35	0.35	
Geo. Kent (28p)	0.35	1973	0.35	0.35	

Adjusted for scrip. † Increase to reduce disparity in payments. ‡ For 15 months. †† Cents a share.

## Foreign Exchange

## Dollar continues to strengthen

The dollar continued to gain ground against most currencies yesterday, reaching its best level against the mark since March 14. The pound held its own against the yen, but the franc was weaker than the dollar.

In consequence, sterling weakened a little against the strengthening dollar, to close at \$2.335 compared with Friday's close at \$2.320. The pound went as low as \$2.310 during the day, but recovered somewhat in the afternoon, closing at \$2.343 per ounce, in line with its levels over the last four weeks.

## British Land

British Land's portfolio of properties, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, is of good quality and the spread outside Britain is itself "more valuable and never so most valuable now", Mr John Ritblat, chairman, writes in his review of the non-property subsidiaries have all been a material strength in these "difficult times" and the personal resources of the group, in terms of its management team, enable it to react with resilience and flexibility to the problems now being actively faced.

## Bank helps discount market

It should have been a comfortable day for the discount houses yesterday. In the event, however, some funds seemed to get bottled up within the system, the small surplus that was indicated did not appear, and the Bank of England found itself having to give help on a moderate scale by purchase of Treasury bills.

Tentative early bids in the 11 to 101 per cent band soon gave way to 9 and 8 per cent when small calling was easily dealt with and money came out reasonably well. But conditions became uneven after lunch and money ran very dry in places.

Even after the help, houses continued to be short of funds, closing balances were taken over a band as broad as 71 to 10 per cent.

## Thames Plywood

Mr F. Hoffman, chairman of Thames Plywood Manufacturers, says in his annual statement that the future is still uncertain, following a downturn in sales. He is therefore reluctant to forecast the outlook for the parent company. He does, however, say that the company's performance should show a significant improvement if the present level of demand is maintained.

A. & J. GELFER  
Turnover £2.55m (£2.28m), taxable profits £512,000 (£456,000). Dividend, 3.6p (3.4p), earnings a share, 5.06p (5.62p).

## Issues &amp; Loans

## Jacques Borel

Jacques Borel International, which recently obtained a listing on the London stock market, has raised \$10m seven year loan on the international capital market. The loan, which takes the form of a roll-over credit, carries a margin above the Euro-dollar interbank rate of 1/2 per cent.

## Local authorities

This week's batch of local authority yearling bonds carries a coupon of 13 1/2 per cent with an issue price of par.

## Eurobond prices

## Midday indicators

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
Belgium	100.00	France	100.00
Germany	100.00	Italy	100.00
Japan	100.00	Netherlands	100.00
Spain	100.00	Switzerland	100.00
UK	100.00	USA	100.00

## Spot Position of Sterling

Market	Rate	Market	Rate
New York	1.93	London	1.00
Frankfurt	1.93	Paris	1.00
Amsterdam	1.93	Brussels	1.00
Stockholm	1.93	Copenhagen	1.00
Oslo	1.93	Helsinki	1.00
Reykjavik	1.93	Lisbon	1.00
Madrid	1.93	Barcelona	1.00
Valencia	1.93	Seville	1.00
Granada	1.93	Malaga	1.00
Almeria	1.93	Cadiz	1.00
San Sebastian	1.93	Bilbao	1.00
Vitoria	1.93	Pamplona	1.00
San Pedro de Noya	1.93	Leizor	1.00
Donostia	1.93	San Juan de Pie de Collado	1.00
San Juan de Gaztelupe	1.93	San Juan de Guzman	1.00
San Juan de Guzman	1.93	San Juan de Guzman	1.00

## Forward Levels

Month	Rate	Month	Rate
1 month	1.93	12 months	1.93
3 months	1.93	15 months	1.93
6 months	1.93	18 months	1.93
9 months	1.93	21 months	1.93
12 months	1.93	24 months	1.93
15 months	1.93	27 months	1.93
18 months	1.93	30 months	1.93
21 months	1.93	33 months	1.93
24 months	1.93	36 months	1.93
27 months	1.93	39 months	1.93
30 months	1.93	42 months	1.93
33 months	1.93	45 months	1.93
36 months	1.93	48 months	1.93
39 months	1.93	51 months	1.93
42 months	1.93	54 months	1.93
45 months	1.93	57 months	1.93
48 months	1.93	60 months	1.93

## Recent Issues

Company	Amount	Company	Amount
New York	1.93	London	1.00
Frankfurt	1.93	Paris	1.00
Amsterdam	1.93	Brussels	1.00
Stockholm	1.93	Copenhagen	1.00
Oslo	1.93	Helsinki	1.00
Reykjavik	1.93	Lisbon	1.00
Madrid	1.93	Barcelona	1.00
Valencia	1.93	Seville	1.00
Granada	1.93	Malaga	1.00
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Donostia	1.93	San Juan de Pie de Collado	1.00
San Juan de Guzman	1.93	San Juan de Guzman	1.00
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## Money Market Rates

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
New York	1.93	London	1.00
Frankfurt	1.93	Paris	1.00
Amsterdam	1.93	Brussels	1.00
Stockholm	1.93	Copenhagen	1.00
Oslo	1.93	Helsinki	1.00
Reykjavik	1.93	Lisbon	1.00
Madrid	1.93	Barcelona	1.00
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Donostia	1.93	San Juan de Pie de Collado	1.00
San Juan de Guzman	1.93	San Juan de Guzman	1.00
San Juan de Guzman	1.93	San Juan de Guzman	1.00

## The Times Share Indices

Index	Value	Index	Value
New York	1.93	London	1.00
Frankfurt	1.93	Paris	1.00
Amsterdam	1.93	Brussels	1.00
Stockholm	1.93	Copenhagen	1.00
Oslo	1.93	Helsinki	1.00
Reykjavik	1.93	Lisbon	1.00
Madrid	1.93	Barcelona	1.00
Valencia	1.93	Seville	1.00
Granada	1.93	Malaga	1.00
Almeria	1.93	Cadiz	1.00
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San Pedro de Noya	1.93	Leizor	1.00
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San Juan de Guzman	1.93	San Juan de Guzman	1.00
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## Commodities

## Daily sugar price now reaches £340

The London daily SUGAR price was raised by £15 to £340 a long ton yesterday, thus establishing yet another record.

The terminal opened strong at limit-up on a continuation of the good market and support evident before the holiday weekend. A steady flow of selling and profit-taking orders into the pool were well absorbed and by the end of the session most positions were still bid at limit-up—£5 to £9 higher than Friday's close. Near October delivery was the most active, gained £15.50 a long ton.

Futures initially moved higher after lunch as sellers backed away from a wave of buying orders which had built up in yesterday morning's "pool". Additional gains of up to £3 were recorded in the near December position before profit-taking and jobber-selling halted the advance. The limit restriction in New York also tended to put a ceiling on the market there.

During the latter part of the afternoon, prices staged a technical reaction to the sharp rise, but good upward buying and jobber covering was still evident. Values closed £13.65 to £5.50 higher on balance in sales of 4,163 tons.

Copper prices on the London Metal Exchange turned significantly lower yesterday, with cash wire bars finally trading at £742 a tonne—down from £745 paid since the end of July last year. Losses on the day were fully £25.00 all round.

The virtual ending of the strikes in the United States copper industry has removed a major market support at a time when consumer demand is at a low ebb.

## Wall Street

New York, Aug. 27.—Wall Street resumed its steep climb today after a brief pause yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 16.59 to 671.54. It gained 1.33 points yesterday in a brief recovery from a plunge of 110 points in the previous sessions. About 1,065 shares declined while only 320 gained. Volume totalled 12,970,000, compared with 14,630,000 on Monday.

## NY silver down limit

New York, Aug. 27.—COMEX SILVER futures closed down the 20.00c limit, with the silver price at 21.10 per ounce, down from 21.30 on Monday.

## COPPER—Tone steady

New York, Aug. 27.—COPPER futures closed down the 20.00c limit, with the copper price at 21.10 per ounce, down from 21.30 on Monday.

## SUGAR—World futures

New York, Aug. 27.—SUGAR futures closed down the 20.00c limit, with the sugar price at 21.10 per ounce, down from 21.30 on Monday.

## GRAIN—Wheat closed

New York, Aug. 27.—GRAIN futures closed down the 20.00c limit, with the grain price at 21.10 per ounce, down from 21.30 on Monday.

## Briefly

## TEMPO INT

Company, subsidiary of National Freight, has paid £500,000 for 49.95 per cent of Severnside (Cold Storage), Bristol, seafood company.

## SUNGLI WAY DREDGING

Estimated pre-tax profit for year, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000). After tax, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000).

## G T JAPAN INVESTMENT

Estimated pre-tax profit for year, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000). After tax, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000).

## SCOTTISH HOMES INV

Estimated pre-tax profit for year, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000). After tax, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000).

## THOMPSON-REID

Estimated pre-tax profit for year, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000). After tax, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000).

## HINDSON PRINT GROUP

Estimated pre-tax profit for year, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000). After tax, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000).

## Allied Chem.

Estimated pre-tax profit for year, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000). After tax, £1.2m (last year loss of £14,000).

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## Bank Base Rates

## Barclays Bank

Rate	Rate
12%	12%
10%	10%
8%	8%
6%	6%
4%	4%
2%	2%
1%	1%
0.5%	0.5%
0.25%	0.25%
0.125%	0.125%
0.0625%	0.0625%
0.03125%	0.03125%
0.015625%	0.015625%
0.0078125%	0.0078125%
0.00390625%	0.00390625%
0.001953125%	0.001953125%
0.0009765625%	0.0009765625%
0.00048828125%	0.00048828125%
0.000244140625%	0.000244140625%
0.0001220703125%	0.0001220703125%
0.00006103515625%	0.00006103515625%
0.000030517578125%	0.000030517578125%
0.0000152587890625%	0.0000152587890625%
0.00000762939453125%	0.00000762939453125%
0.000003814697265625%	0.000003814697265625%
0.0000019073486328125%	0.0000019073486328125%
0.00000095367431640625%	0.00000095367431640625%
0.000000476837158203125%	0.000000476837158203125%
0.0000002384185791015625%	0.0000002384185791015625%
0.00000011920928955078125%	0.00000011920928955078125%
0.000000059604644775390625%	0.000000059604644775390625%
0.0000000298023223876953125%	0.0000000298023223876953125%
0.00000001490116119384765625%	0.00000001490116119384765625%
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## Appointments Vacant See on pages 7 and 22

### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### PERSONNEL OFFICE MANAGER

£2,500-£3,000+

Executive is one of the U.K.'s top five personnel Consultancy Groups, incorporating an Advertising Agency & Income Research Unit. We employ a staff of 50+ in our new four-floor premises, situated in a modern office building in central London. We are seeking a highly motivated and efficient young lady (25-40 yrs.) to manage the personnel office. The job involves a wide range of responsibilities, including the handling of a large number of enquiries, recruitment, selection, training, and development. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment and staff welfare, including the preparation of contracts, salary policy, holidays, terms, training of all female and admin. staff.

**RECRUITMENT & STAFF WELFARE:** L.V.s, contracts, salary policy, holidays, terms, training of all female and admin. staff.

**STAFF MANAGEMENT:** Organization and control of recruitment, selection, training, and development of staff. **STAFF WELFARE:** Control of staff welfare, including the preparation of contracts, salary policy, holidays, terms, training of all female and admin. staff.

**LOYD GROUP**

21 High Holborn, W.C.1H 9ER

### Administrative Assistants

Male or Female

Life Insurance and Pension Company is an International Company with assets exceeding £1,000 million. We are seeking a highly motivated and efficient young lady (25-40 yrs.) to manage the personnel office. The job involves a wide range of responsibilities, including the handling of a large number of enquiries, recruitment, selection, training, and development. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment and staff welfare, including the preparation of contracts, salary policy, holidays, terms, training of all female and admin. staff.

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**CAMDEN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE**

**CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU SERVICE**

**CAB ORGANISER**

A full-time Organiser is required for the Camden Town Citizens' Advice Bureau, which is situated in a main shopping street. The Organiser will be responsible for the recruitment and staff welfare, including the preparation of contracts, salary policy, holidays, terms, training of all female and admin. staff.

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Some jobs are indoors, particularly those in the London and Southend Headquarters but others involve visiting breweries, distilleries, oil refineries, betting shops, docks, airfields, manufacturers or High Street traders to ensure the correct duty or tax is paid. But whether you work indoors or out there's plenty of variety to keep you active. After training you could become an expert in your field — from first-hand experience.

There are posts available now in London, Southend and many other parts of the UK — so there may be vacancies near your home.

Qualifications: You must be over 25 and under 55 on 1st September 1974 and have reached a good standard of education — 2 'A' levels, OND or 2 Higher School Certificate passes or their equivalent.

Starting salary will be over £2,250 rising to over £3,100 (Inner London). Promotion would lead you to over £3,900.

Get full details now by writing to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB quoting reference E/789/58/ B

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This is a position which will appeal to information specialists who wish to work with a live information service rather than a collection of archives. The job calls for the ability to initiate as well as administer and organise, and to get on with people at all levels. It also calls for flexibility of mind and a sense of humour.

Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of information sources and techniques as well as library processes, including classification. They should have had at least 3 to 5 years in a responsible position within an information service connected with the human sciences either in industry or in an advisory or consultancy service. They should also possess a university degree.

If you feel you have all these qualifications and would like to meet the challenge of developing a service with an already high reputation for professionalism in the Board's pleasant, modern offices in Croydon, please write in confidence to:—

I. T. Atkins, Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board, Leon House, High Street, Croydon, CR9 3NT.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 20 September, 1974) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 26222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service), quoting G(AJ)382.

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for a small company. Good  
experience of running  
a unit. Salary and  
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scale. Tel: 01-228 7448.

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THE RANK ORGANISATION  
SECRETARY  
TO THE DEPUTY CHIEF  
EXECUTIVE

The Rank Organisation is a large and rapidly expanding group of companies with interests world-wide in leisure, technology and investment.

The appointment of Secretary to the Deputy Chief Executive is an attractive, responsible and extremely busy one. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

Luxurious offices in Mayfair; Salary in the region of £2,500 + threshold payments.

Please write or telephone

Miss Marian Miles, The Rank Organisation,  
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

01-628 7755

YOUNG LADIES LOVE  
OLD MASTERS

£2,000 plus

The Directors of a Mayfair Art Gallery need an unflappable bright Secretary, aged 21 plus, with speeds 100 wpm, 50 typing, for this fascinating environment. A good telephone manner is a prerequisite and the job content is varied. Bonus, pension scheme and BUPA.

Please call Louise Cowen on 499 3713.

## ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS

31 Berkeley Street, London, W.1.

## BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

## PERSONAL SECRETARY

required for the Head of Department of Mineralogy. Congenial conditions in an interesting scientific environment. The post calls for initiative, tact and a pleasant personality.

Qualifications: 3 G.C.E. 'O' level or equivalent, including English language. Accurate shorthand/typing speeds 100/40 words per minute.

Possibility of a starting salary above minimum on scale £1,900.25, rising by annual increments to £2,333.25, plus pay for extra proficiency. Forty-one hour, five-day week; four weeks' paid holiday plus nine-and-a-half days' privilege and public holidays. Pensionable post. British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD. Telephone: 01-589 6323, extension 441.

## ARCHITECTS

with offices in both Soho and Mayfair. A personal secretary is required to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

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Please write or telephone

Miss Marian Miles, The Rank Organisation,  
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

01-628 7755

## NEVER A DULL MOMENT

£2,500-£2,700

Large American bank is looking for a personal secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

Luxurious offices in Mayfair; Salary in the region of £2,500 + threshold payments.

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01-628 7755

## DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY, £2,000

to £2,500. Head of small unit, responsible for day-to-day running of unit. Must be a good organiser and have experience of running a unit. Salary and benefits as per scale. Tel: 01-228 7448.

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CLIENTS: PRESS  
AND PROMOTIONS

P.R. Company in Mayfair is looking for a personal secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

Luxurious offices in Mayfair; Salary in the region of £2,500 + threshold payments.

Please write or telephone

Miss Marian Miles, The Rank Organisation,  
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

01-628 7755

INTERNATIONAL  
COMPANY

£2,100 negotiable. Small, well-known company in Mayfair is looking for a personal secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

Luxurious offices in Mayfair; Salary in the region of £2,500 + threshold payments.

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Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

01-628 7755

## COLLEGE LEAVER

Fabulous, exciting opportunity to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

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01-628 7755

ARCHITECTS,  
ST. JAMES'S AREA

requires Secretary P.A. with ability to read and write French fluently. Interesting work in expanding, international practice. Salary £2,000 p.a. 3 weeks' annual leave, L.V.A.

Telephone 01-930 1834

ARE YOU STILL  
WITHOUT A JOB?

Yes, you're in luck - you have found a job. We are looking for a personal secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

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01-628 7755

T.V. COMMERCIALS  
DEPT.

of a leading Ad. Agency needs a talented Secretary/Assistant with a sense of fun, who is confident and can handle the world of T.V. Commercial.

Luxurious offices in Mayfair; Salary in the region of £2,500 + threshold payments.

Please write or telephone

Miss Marian Miles, The Rank Organisation,  
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

01-628 7755

## T.V. PRODUCTION

with a sense of fun, who is confident and can handle the world of T.V. Commercial.

Luxurious offices in Mayfair; Salary in the region of £2,500 + threshold payments.

Please write or telephone

Miss Marian Miles, The Rank Organisation,  
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

01-628 7755

ALANGATE  
LEGAL SECRETARIES

Conveyancing, Litigation, Probate, Company and Insurance. We are looking for a personal secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

Luxurious offices in Mayfair; Salary in the region of £2,500 + threshold payments.

Please write or telephone

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Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

01-628 7755

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE requires a personal secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

Luxurious offices in Mayfair; Salary in the region of £2,500 + threshold payments.

Please write or telephone

Miss Marian Miles, The Rank Organisation,  
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

01-628 7755

## INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Europe, N.S. America, Africa, Middle East, etc. We are looking for a personal secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

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Please write or telephone

Miss Marian Miles, The Rank Organisation,  
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

01-628 7755

## GRADUATES with secretarial training

for temporary office work. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.

Luxurious offices in Mayfair; Salary in the region of £2,500 + threshold payments.

Please write or telephone

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Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

01-628 7755

## VACANCY (TRAVEL)

for a personal secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, short and hard working, with a minimum of 12-15 years' experience. She will have the personality and experience to enable her to deal tactfully and efficiently with people at all levels.



